THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No 99. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SENATOR WILSON'S CAMPAIGN.

SENATOR WILSON'S RECEPTION IN NORTH CAROLINA —HIS SPEECHES TO THE COLORED PEOPLE—INDIFFERENCE OF THE WHITE MEN—THE COLORED MEN THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED, ETC.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 30.—Senator Wilson arrived here yesterday. He was met at the railroad depot by General Miles, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, the officers of the 8th Infantry, and Mr. Holden, late Provisional Governor.

A crowd of two or three hundred colored people were assembled to greet him, and they followed him, with cheers and music, to the Yarborough House. There he was presented to them by Mr. Holden, and he made a short speech from the balcony, in which he said he had received kind attentions from all classes in North Carolina; that they must all learn to be friends again, and that there was nothing now to quarrel about.

Senator Wilson also spoke in the evening to a large gathering at the African school house. There were some officers and white citizens present. The colored people were more demonstrative than they had shown themselves elsewhere. They cheered many of his sentiments, and responded enthusiastically to his appeal to vote for Republican principles.

He was followed by two colored men. One of them is an aspiring youth named Harris, who expects to represent the District in Congress. The other is a respectable preacher named Brodie. Harris declared himself proud of his color. He said that the blacks did not want to get any closer socially to the whites. The motley crowd before him indicated that they had been too close already. (Laughter.)

Senator Wilson spoke to-day in front of the hotel. Here again the great majority of his hearers were colored. In fact, everywhere he has spoken the white citizens have kept aloof, as if they had no concern in the matter. The general complexion of the audiences is as it the tour were being made through Jamaica or Hayti. Very few, if any, whites have been converted to Republicanism. They are polite, but indifferent.

The blacks are thoroughly organized, and will all vote on the Republican side. That may drive the Southern whites to combine on a white man's party.

Senator Wilson speaks in Wilmington to-morrow.

THE CHARLESTON FIREMEN'S PARADE.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER MUTILATED BY AN EX-REBEL SOLDIER—THE OFFENDER ARRESTED AND LODGED IN CASTLE PINCKNEY BY GENERAL SICKLES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 30.—On Saturday last, when the firemen's parade took place, the Charleston Hook and Ladder Company, composed of ex-officers and soldiers of the Union army and other Northern men, borrowed from the military authorities a large flag to decorate their truck. After the procession was over, and the engines were playing for the prize, this company helped a Charleston engine company to work their apparatus.

While thus engaged, the truck being unguarded, some miscreant cut a piece out of the flag, and boasted of his act among some ex-confederates. Great excitement ensued among the Northern element, and the prominent Southern men condemned the cowardly act. Steps were taken to discover the scoundrel. Through the exertions of Northern men he was discovered, arrested, and General Sickles caused him to be sent to Castle Pinckney for safe keeping. His name is Stephen Calhoun Smith, a Rebel, formerly of the Hampton Legion. He confessed his guilt, and is now very penitent.

LYNCH LAW IN KENTUCKY.

TWO NEGRO BOY MURDERERS TAKEN FROM JAIL AND HANGED BY A MOB.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—A terrible lynching affair is reported from Jessamine county, Kentucky, on the 24th instant. A negro boy of 18 shot through the head and instantly killed a white boy of similar age, named Richard Crowl. The murderer had an accomplice, and both were arrested and lodged in jail at Nicholasville. About two o'clock on Saturday morning a mob entered the jail, took out the two prisoners and hung them, on a tree in a neighboring garden.

VIRGINIA.

THE RICHMOND STREETCAR DIFFICULTY ADJUSTED —COLORED PEOPLE TO RIDE IN THE VEHICLES— INSTRUCTIONS TO REGISTRARS.

RICHMOND, Va., April 30.—The street car difficulty has at last been settled, so far as granting permission for colored people to ride. Mr. Walker, the President, and three Directors of the Company, waited, by request, on General Schofield to-day, to interchange views in reference to an amicable settlement of the trouble, and, after many suggestions, it was ultimately agreed by the company to throw the cars open to the public, irrespective of color.

The General simply expressed his opinion that public vehicles ought to be thus thrown open. The company intended some time ago to adopt this very same course, but the question as to whether the experiment would pay being a doubtful one, influenced them up to this time in retaining things as they are. According to the arrangement which has been determined on, four cars will be open to the general public, whites and blacks alike, and two other cars, comprising the entire number on the line, will be appropriated exclusively for ladies and children. The company reserve the right to say who are ladies—a clause in the arrangement which evidently aims at excluding colored females. This will be productive of another agitation.

The cars for the ladies will be designated by a ball raised above the level of the roof. The conductors received instructions this evening to treat blacks and whites with the same courtesy, to endeavor as much as possible to seat the colored folks in the forward part of the car, and to observe that passengers who enter are at least cleanly in person and attire.

There is a prevailing impression that quite a number of employes will quit their employment on the line in consequence of this measure. Some of the conductors are men who were once wealthy, but were reduced to daily labor by the fortunes of war.

It is believed all over town this evening that this step will be the ruin of the car concern. To-morrow the blacks are expected to indulge their newly-fledged privileges in large numbers. The whites protest they would rather walk the length of the line than ride with the "niggers." That is the general feeling; but it is quite possible it may undergo some modification under the necessity of avoiding much pedestrianism in this warm weather.

Instructions from General Schofield to the registrars of districts, expected to be issued in a day or two, will require three lists to be made of voters classified under the Military bill. The first list will comprise those whose right to vote is undisputed; the second, those whose right has been challenged but decided affirmatively; the third, those to whom the decision has been adverse. In the last two lists the grounds of the decision in each case will be noted for review at headquarters in Richmond.

TEXAS.

GEN. GRIFFIN AT WORK IN THE LONE STAR STATE.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Special advices received from Texas to-night state that General Griffin has entered upon the reconstruction work in that State. The registration order differs in no material point from that issued by General Sheridan for the guidance and instruction of registers in Louisiana. Until a legal definition of the disfranchising clause of the Reconstruction act is received and promulgated, no doubtful names will be enrolled. The order states that the list of the registers will be announced in a few days.

A special order from the same authority declares that, in accordance with instructions received from the headquarters of the Fifth Military District, no elections of any kind will be permitted for the present in Texas. The Governor is authorized to fill all vacancies which may occur in the Executive Department of the Government, where the appointing power is by law vested in him. Such appointments, however, to be submitted to the Commanding General for approval. All vacancies occurring in elective offices must be reported to headquarters for such action as the military authorities may see fit to take. This action shows that it is not contemplated at present to remove Governor Throckmorton.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. PEABODY.

MR SAILS TO-DAY FOR ENGLAND—HE DECLINES THE NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY ON ACCOUNT OF HIS AGE, AND RECOMMENDS A NEW CANDIDATE.

A correspondent of the Newark *Journal* gives the following in connection with an interview with Mr. George Peabody, the banker and philanthropist:—

Do not understand me to intimate that I consider this allusion to my name in connection with the Presidency as disrespectful; on the contrary, it is most kind and complimentary. Were I but forty, and could I be elected to the position, not as a partisan, but by a united people, I should like it. But I am seventy-two years of age, and my chief desire, so far as I am personally concerned, is to preserve my health. The climate of England admirably agrees with me, and on Wednesday next I sail for England in the Scotia, for a three years' absence. There I can pass my days in the open air, without suffering from the exposure. The rays of the sun do not prostrate me there as here. If cold weather comes I can reach a milder atmosphere in twenty-four hours. I shall pass much of my time in salmon fishing. The exercise is just what I require, and I enjoy it. It gives expansion to the lungs and freedom to the circulation. On Wednesday just one year will have elapsed since I arrived in this country. All the plans connected with the object of my visit here were arranged in England before my departure, and have been accomplished with slight modification. The gift of $140,000 to the Essex Society was not contemplated, but will, I am satisfied, be productive of much good. In all my charities I have been favored with the valuable advice and co-operation of Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, whom I highly honor and respect. If the choice of President of the United States were left to me, that office would fall on Mr. Winthrop. A gentlemen by education and instinct, a ripe scholar, possessing every statesmanlike attribute, with an unblemished reputation, he would honor the position, and my countrymen would elevate themselves by the selection. Tell Mr Fuller that the mention of my name in connection with the Presidency was not original with him. Ten years ago a bright little lad, a son of Mr. Samuel Wetmore, pinned my name upon an American flag and marched around, announcing me as his candidate. He is now sixteen, and one of the noblest youths I have ever seen. The other day I introduced him to President Johnson, and asked that he be appointed to a cadetship at West Point. My request was instantly granted, and the joy of the little fellow was complete.

Speaking of his recent visit to Washington, the financial condition of the Government was incidentally alluded to. He expressed the conviction that our large national debt would prove no barrier to our progress if the country could but be once more united. But with separation, disunion practically continued, with a latent spirit of rebellion still existing, the heavy burden of taxation would be illy borne, and civil warfare might be again renewed. His dearest wish was that his country might go forward in the career of progress, which every element, save that of internal discord, would be powerless to prevent, and that the Government and nation should become, as would be the case if wise counsels prevailed, the most powerful under the sun. He expressed the most unbounded confidence in the wisdom and ability of Secretary McCulloch, whom he had learned to esteem as a noble man and a far-seeing statesman. "Depend upon it," said Mr. Peabody, "that Secretary will take no backward step. The resumption of specie payments, and the diminution of the public debt, are the objects of his profoundest solicitude. He adequately comprehends the injury and confusion which would result from sudden contraction, or an abrupt return to the specie basis; but he will recommend no measure which tends in the other direction, and will lose no opportunity to make a point in favor of resumption."

On my making some allusion to his vast London charities, Mr. Peabody informed me of a gratifying letter just received from one of the house of Baring Brothers, of London, and afterwards favored me with its perusal. It stated that a meeting had been called by the Lord Mayor of London to take into consideration the subject of erecting a memorial in honor of Mr. Peabody, at which meeting the writer was appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions limited to ten guineas each, for the erection of a statue of the distinguished American, and that he had secured one hundred names in a single day. A copy of the subscription list was enclosed, headed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in whose behalf the ten guineas rule had been waved, the sum affixed to his name being twenty-five guineas. The writer further remarked that Mr. Story, the American sculptor, had been suggested as the artist to whom the work should be entrusted, but that a decision upon this and all other details would be postponed until Mr. Peabody's arrival in London. A beautiful and touching letter from the Empress Eugenie, under date of the 4th ult., was also gladly shown me, the body of the document as well as the signature being in the handwriting of the Empress. In it she expressed her gratification at his noble deeds of charity, and the hope that his benevolence would be imitated by others possessing the power to relieve the poor and suffering. The letter closed with the warmest expressions of regard for Mr. Peabody, both as an American and as one whose benevolent acts and purposes were not limited by national or sectional boundaries. As I arose after our prolonged, and to me very instructive and memorable interview, Mr. Peabody detained me for a moment while he wrote his name upon some photographs of himself, and begged my acceptance of them, desiring at the same time that I should forward one to you. While writing he remarked that his hand trembled somewhat, usually during the day, and that he accomplished all his correspondence at a late hour of the night, finding that he could handle the pen with greater facility towards midnight.

MR. PEABODY'S PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN.

There was given yesterday, at the house of a gentleman in this city, a private view of the portrait of Queen Victoria, which Mr. Peabody received in Washington a few days ago. Whatever may be thought concerning the congruity of presenting an expensive portrait—it is said to have cost $75,000—to a benefactor of the poor, the picture itself is interesting and curious, both as a work of art and as to showing to what a high pitch miniature painting can be carried. It is hardly appropriate to speak of it as a "miniature," nor does that word give a correct impression as regards the size of the likeness, for though only half-length, the painting is fourteen inches long by nearly ten inches wide. At the taking of the likeness, for the first time for the presentation of her portrait to a private individual, the Queen sat in the only robes of state she has worn since the death of the Prince Consort—the costume in which she opened Parliament. It is a black silk dress trimmed with ermine, and a long black velvet train similarly adorned. Over her Mary Stuart cap is the demi-crown, while the Koh-i-noor and one rich jewelled cross, presented by Prince Albert, form her only ornaments. To complete the portrait, she gave the artist many and long sittings. It is said that in fidelity of portraiture the likeness is not to be surpassed, and the Queen has expressed her unqualified approval of it.

The portrait is done in enamel, on a panel of pure gold. Enamel paintings, to bring out all the brilliancy of their colors, have to be burnt in a furnace at least five, and generally six times. The heat to which they are subjected is so intense as to be only short of that which would fuse gold. The most exquisite care is necessary neither to let the picture heat too soon, nor, above all, cool too rapidly, as in either case the enamel would crack. So large an enamel portrait was never before attempted in England. It was, therefore, found necessary to build a small heating furnace specially for the execution of this work. The burning was successfully performed, and the result is the most exquisite enamel painting ever seen.

The picture is mounted in a most elaborate and massive chased frame of pure gold, surmounted with the royal crown enamelled on the same metal in colors.

It is Mr. Peabody's intention to exhibit it publicly here and in the Provinces, one-half of the proceeds being destined to go to the Southern Relief Fund, and the remainder to some local charity.—*N. Y. World.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Pierce and Brewster.—William S. Mann, District Attorney. J. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

THE CROZIER HOMICIDE.

The defense argued the drunken condition of the defendant, his evident sorrow for what had occurred, and the absence of medical attendance upon the deceased; and held that if the defendant was guilty of any crime, it would be manslaughter. Judge Brewster delivered the charge of the Court.

The jury, after being out about five minutes, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

THE KERNS AND M'CORMICK HOMICIDE.

George W. Kerns and John J. McCormick were charged with having killed Henry Hartman, on the 9th of September last, at Thirteenth and Wood streets. A jury was empannelled and the trial commenced.

Mr. Dwight opened the case for the Commonwealth.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that he made a post-mortem examination upon the body of deceased, and found a contusion on the head behind the left ear, and a large clot of blood resting upon the right hemisphere of the brain; the deceased came to his death in consequence of compression of the brain.

Z. F. Hartman testified it was between 4 and 5 o'clock that the affair took place; the two men came to the house and asked if my father was in, and I told him he was out; father then came out; Kerns struck me, and I struck him; McCormick struck my father; and they began to fight, I knocked both Kerns and McCormick down; Kerns struck my father, who held up his arms and fell in the gutter, striking his head on the curbstone; the defendants then ran.

Helen Martin testified substantially as her brother, and in addition stated that Mr. Hartman remained unconscious for forty-eight hours, when he died; he said he had taken a crutch from a soldier who struck him.

The Commonwealth then closed.

The defense alleged that the parties were drunk, and that a peaceable demand was made for the crutch, but it was refused. They were attacked by the Hartmans, and struck Mr. Hartman because they thought their lives were in danger.

Gordon Gavitt testified that he saw Smith, the wounded soldier, strike Hartman twice at Race and Juniper streets.

Charles Smith testified he was the wounded soldier referred to, and that he struck him on the back of the head with a cane.

The defense here closed, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING.

Mr. Kilgore, counsel for Winnemore, who is charged with killing Dorcas Magilton, and whose trial was fixed for to-day, said:—

May it please your Honor—I now move that this trial be postponed until the next term of this Court. My reasons for this are as follows: There are several witnesses who are acquainted, as the prisoner alleges, with material facts, and whom we have not been able to find. There are others residing out of the city, witnesses whom we expect to be able to produce upon the trial—one or two living near Dover, Delaware, and perhaps some others in the West. There are several also in the city, two of whose names I learned for the first time this morning, and whose places of residence it has been impossible to find. But we are assured that they are in the city, and can be produced.

We cannot show all the facts which these witnesses will testify to, for we have had no opportunity to examine them in reference to what they know. All our information comes from the prisoner and his immediate friends. It may be known to your Honors, perhaps from the public press, that the accused has not been long a resident of this city, although a Philadelphian by birth. He has been away most of his life, and being thus unacquainted with a great many persons who have known him, and whom we have recently seen, and who know some facts with regard to him, he has been unable to produce them here as witnesses.

I have examined about seventy witnesses in regard to this trial, and I might ask, on personal grounds, for a continuance of this case, I might, in view of all the circumstances of this case, ask the protection of this honorable Court for myself; but I assure you I will make no such appeal for myself; I only ask that this be done as a matter of justice to the man charged with crime, whom I represent.

There is a public excitement at the present time, which in my and my learned associate's opinion, is prejudicial to an immediate trial. If your Honors please, I will call your attention to an extract in the *Press* of yesterday, one of the leading papers in this city and in this nation:—

"Yesterday the Grand Jury returned a true bill against George H. Winnemore, committed for the murder of Mrs. Magilton, and to-morrow was fixed as the day for his trial. In cases of growing and repulsive crime, the machinery of justice in this city works with ease and velocity. To reach the minds of murderers like Williams and Probst, and the criminal in this case, retribution should come swift and complete; and it is just such brutal and utterly depraved characters as these who seem now to peculiarly endanger the peace and safety of the community."

If this trial is to be pushed through without three days' notice to secure the witnesses and prepare a line of defense, I endorse most heartily the latter part of this clause.

In the case of murderers like Probst or Williams, retribution comes swift and complete, and it is just such brutal and depraved characters as they were which seem now to endanger the peace and safety of the city.

I protest in the name of public justice, in the name of that man in the dock charged with this great crime, in the name of the rights of every citizen in this Commonwealth, against such unjust assertions in the public press. What right has an editor or a writer in the public press to say that man is a criminal? He stands charged with a crime, it is true, but the law presumes him to be innocent until he is proven guilty. The law and the administration of it in this country is the great educator of the people.

It is true, I think, that in this country jurors are as much, and perhaps more, influenced by public sentiment as in any other country on the globe, and it may be also true that some officials oftentimes are as regardless of public sentiment as jurors are influenced by it. In a democratic country like our own, with the people influenced, thus to place men in the jury-box, it would be unsafe to proceed with haste in a case of this great magnitude.

I submit that I have nowhere found, in the laws of this Commonwealth, that it is entirely at the discretion of the District Attorney to say that this trial shall be hurried; but it must rest in the discretion of your honors.

I have been told that it was necessary that this case should be tried speedily, because the people need to be educated that crime should be punished immediately. That seems to me to be a sad mistake. The more we familiarize ourselves with crime, and the more the people are educated in revenge and in a disposition for vengeance, the more crime we must expect in our community. I ask that, instead of having it dispatched quickly, like a military trial, it be postponed until a calm and sober sentiment shall be in the minds of the people of this goodly city.

It cannot be that the public prosecutor in this case, who is the Goliath of this bar, and of the bar of this State in criminal jurisprudence, can desire to make capital for himself on the ground of promptness in trying this unfortunate man, within six days, without counsel, and without an opportunity to secure to him a fair and calm and a full and impartial trial.

I implore, therefore, the authority of this Court to postpone this case. I implore the District Attorney, whom I know to be generous and of good heart. I invoke these in behalf of the rights of the man I represent. I ask it in behalf of the principles of liberty and justice, which are vouchsafed to every citizen in this Commonwealth.

District Attorney Mann—The application is not based upon any legal ground, and, therefore, needs no answer.

Judge Brewster—We could make no distinction between this case and any other.

Mr. Kilgore—We ask that the prisoner may be examined.

Mr. Dare then swore him, and he testified that there was a man in Fairmount Park on the day of this murder with whom he had a conversation, and whose name he didn't know; he knows some facts, material and necessary in the case; Mrs. Woodhall, widow of Henry B. Woodhall, of Delaware, knows of facts which would be material in the trial of this case. I gave for the first time, this morning, the names of two witnesses to my counsel, who know some material facts. There are some of my associates in this city, but whose names I do not recollect, but who know of facts important in this case.

Cross-examined by District Attorney Mann—I desire to prove by the man I saw at Fairmount that I didn't leave him until 2 o'clock. By the other witnesses I desire to prove character.

Judge Brewster—Does the prisoner desire to prove an alibi?

Mr. Kilgore, for the prisoner—He says he was at the place where this woman was murdered a little after 3 o'clock, and she was then murdered, and he wishes to prove by this witness that he was not at the place of the murder at the time it was committed.

The Court held the matter under consideration.

THE KERNS AND M'CORMICK HOMICIDE.

Mr. O'Byrne opened for the defense.

The point of defense was that there was a conflict in the early part of the day. There was testimony to prove that Hartman was hit violently upon the head at the time, and cut very badly.

All of the testimony proved that he was struck on the top of the head, and the best medical authorities, Hastings, Wharton, and Stille, state that a blow upon the top of the head frequently produces fracture of the bone of the skull; second, that according to the best medical authorities, concussion of the brain produces immediate insensibility, whereas, compression of the brain, which Dr. Shapleigh testified this man died of, rarely produces a fatal insensibility for some time afterwards.

The convulsions that were connected with the blow, as testified to, was a natural result of compression of the brain, which existed for some hours previous. Finally, that inasmuch as the defense raises a theory sufficient to account for Hartman's death, that until that theory is destroyed and rebutted it is impossible for a jury to convict.

Mr. Goforth then made a very able speech to the jury, asking for the accused the same justice which that body would ask for themselves.

Judge Brewster at this point said: We have given the motion for a continuance a very careful consideration, and have concluded to allow until Friday morning at 10 o'clock to secure the person of the man whom the prisoner alleges he met in Fairmount Park.

Mr. Mann closed for the Commonwealth in Kerrs & McCormick's case.

Judge Brewster charged the jury, reviewing the evidence at length, and said if they had any doubts to give the defendant the benefit of them.

The jury, after remaining out about half an hour, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Patrick Gillis vs. Patrick Connolly. An action to recover money paid for a horse sold by plaintiff to defendant by means of alleged false representations. On trial.

Krautter vs. Goetz. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $807·18.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Cottman vs. Cottman. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Johnson vs. Bruner. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $977·25.

Mackey & Beattie vs. William A. Miller & Co. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—Paul vs. Paul. An action of divorce. Before reported. Verdict for libellant.

James Day vs. George F. Otto. An action to recover for board and medical attendance. On trial.

Arrival from Desolation Island.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 30.—The schooner Roswell King, Captain Glass, arrived this evening, with a cargo of oil. She is from Desolation Islands, via St. Helena, and brings from the latter place despatches for Assistant Secretary of State Seward and Rear-Admiral Davis, of the National Observatory at Washington, and also a large mail. Late Cape Town papers have been received by her, but contain no news of importance. The Roswell King has shipped fifteen hundred barrels of oil home since leaving port.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 1.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....64 | 11 A. M.....65 | 2 P. M.....69

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr H. B. McCauley, Dorman, Trinidad, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr E. A. Bartlett, Smith, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.

Schr B. Steelman, Steelman, New London, C. V. Cornell.

Schr Reno, Chase, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr E. Doran, Jarvis, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr Ann S. Brown, Fisk, Boston, Captain.

Str W. Whilden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 29th ult., 5 A. M., 20 miles S. of Hatteras, passed steamer Mariposa, and a schooner, with loss of jibboom. The Wyoming had heavy SE. gales for 48 hours.

Schr J. Price, Nickerson, 8 days from Portland, with headings to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 14 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

BELOW

Barque Charlotte, from Liverpool.

Barque J. S. Ward, from Matanzas.

Barque Arizona, from New York.

Three others, unknown.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sharpsburg, Randall, hence, at Queenstown 18th ult.

Steamship Melita, Sumner, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, at Queenstown 24th inst.

Brig Maria White, Bryant, hence, at Cardenas 19th ultimo.

Schrs T. N. Tower, Perry, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 23d ult.

Schr Vermilion, Davis, hence, at Bristol 28th ult.

Schr Lizzie D. Small, Tice, hence, at Danvers 24th ultimo.

Schrs S. L. Simmons, Gandy; Minerva, Jefferson; J. B. Johnson, Smith; and Willow Harp, Davis, hence, at Fall River 28th ult.

Schr Ada A. Andrews, Kelley, hence, at Newport 29th ult.

Schr C. Woolsey, Parker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.

Schrs J. R. Smith, Williams, and Pathway, Haley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 25th ult.

Schr Hattie, Carter, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Newport 29th ult.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Arrived, steamship City of Washington, Halcrow, from Liverpool.

Steamship Gen. Sedgwick, from Galveston.

Steamship Victor, Gates, from New Orleans.

Steamship F. Wright, Bolger, from Tampa Bay.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, from Savannah.

Ship Belvidere, Jackson, from Manila.

Ship Bavaria, Smith, from Havre.

Barque Embiyn, Cummings, from Palermo.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, May 1.—The Stock Board is closed to-day.

FRANKFORT, May 1.—U. S. bonds, 76¾.

PARIS, May 1—Noon.—U. S. Five-Twenties, 80. Rentes, 67f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—Noon.—Cotton opens easier, and prices have declined. Middling uplands 11⅛d. The sales will probably reach 8000 bales.

Peas have declined to 44s. 6d. Pork 77s. 6d.; refined Petroleum, 1s. 3½d.; common Rosin, 7s. 3d.; tallow, 44s. 3d.; Linseed Oil, £39 per ton. Other articles are unchanged.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 1.—The steamer Alemannia, from New York, arrived yesterday.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Election for City Judge—Thunder Storm, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, May 1.—The election to-day for City Judge is progressing quietly. The vote will be very small, and the division of the Union party renders Scott's election for Judge, and Mr. George's for Clerk, sure.

We have had heavy thunder showers this morning.

Fire at Crittenden, Ky.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—A fire occurred at Crittenden, Ky., on Monday night, which destroyed the Masonic Hall, Mound's tin shop, Radcliffe & Mansfield's dry goods store, and other buildings. Nearly half the business portion of the town is in ashes. The loss is not stated.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held; July, 1865 5-20s sold at 108¾, no change; and August 7-30s at 106½, no change; 110⅛ was bid for 1862 5-20s; 110¼ for 6s of 1881; 99 for 10-40s; and 105½ for June 7 30s.

City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 102, no change; and old do at 96½, an advance of ½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52@52¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58, no change; Lehigh Valley at 56¾, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28¾, a decline of ¼; 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 27 for Little Schuylkill; 61½ for Norristown; 56¾ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; and 44¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20, no change. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 28 for Spruce and Pine; and 13 for Hestonville.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 21¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30½ for preferred do.; 53½ for Lehigh Navigation; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56¼ for Delaware Division.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Union sold at 63; 116 was bid for Third National; 107½ for Fourth National; 104½ for Seventh National; 234 for North America; 155 for Philadelphia; 136½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56¾ for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 32½ for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; and 45 for Consolidation.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135; 11 A. M. 134⅝; 12 M., 135½; 1 P. M., 135¼.

—The Warren and Franklin Railway Company give notice that the coupons of that Company falling due May 1 will be paid at the banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co.

—The Directors of the National Bank of the Republic have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., clear of taxes, payable on demand.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 U S 7-30s, Aug.....100⅛
$100 do.....100
$5000 do.....c.100⅛
$700 City 6s, New...is.102
$200 do...Old....c. 96½
$2000 Leh 6s '84.....89½
$5000 do.....89½
$500 do.....89½
44 sh Union Bk..opg.. 63
100 sh Read R.....b30. 52⅛
100 do.....b60. 52⅜
100 do.....51⅝
3 sh Leh V R.....56¼
25 do.....56¼
118 sh Penna R.....is.. 58
5 do.....58
100 sh Phil & Erie...c. 28¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1862, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1864, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, 105⅛@105½; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 98⅛@99⅛; do. 7·30s, August, 106@106⅛; do., June, 105⅛@105⅜; do., July, 105⅛@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119@119⅛; do., July, 1864, 118⅛@118⅜; do., Aug. 1864, 118@118⅛; do., October, 1864, 117@117⅛; do., December, 1864, 116@116⅛; do., May, 1865, 113⅜@113⅝; do., Aug., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do., September, 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; October 1865, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 135@135¼. Silver, 129@131.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110⅜@110⅝; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1864, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, 105⅛@105⅜; do. new, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 99@99⅛; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 2d series, 105⅝@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅞@105⅞. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 13; August, 1865, 12; September, 1865, 11⅛; October, 1865, 11⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, and a steady demand from the home consumers, but no inquiry for shipment. The receipts continue small, and there is no probability of an increase before the next Wheat crop makes its appearance. Sales of 1500 barrels, including superfine at $9@10; extras at $10@11·50; Northwestern extra family at $11·75@14·50, the former rate for unsound; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $13@15; California at $16·50@17; and St. Louis at $17@17·50. Rye Flour commands $8·50 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues quiet, there being no inquiry except for prime lots, which are in small supply and held firmly; small sales of Pennsylvania red at $3@3·30; and California at $3·40. Rye ranges from $1·60@1·75 for Western and Pennsylvania; 1100 bush. Western sold on secret terms. Corn—The white is scarce, and in good request at full prices; sales of 3500 bushels yellow at $1·29@1·30 afloat and in the cars, 5000 bushels do. f. o. b. at $1·30; 4000 bushels mixed Western at $1·27; and 25,000 bushels do. do. on private terms. Oats are unsettled; sales of 5000 bushels at 70@80c.

Whisky—The contraband article sells at $1·60@1·70 ₱ gallon.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The Trial of Surratt.

The Criminal Court of this District yesterday adjourned until the 27th inst., when it is understood that Surratt will be tried, the Court and counsel for the prosecution having so agreed.

Indian Affairs.

L. V. Bogy, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a card published this morning, denies that he purchased two million dollars' worth of Indian goods when in New York, but, on the contrary, did not purchase one dollar's worth. He states that he went to New York in company with two other parties detailed from the Indian Bureau as special agents to receive and see to the packing and forwarding of the goods brought from the contractors, and every dollar's worth received by them was obtained from the three persons having the contracts, and the whole bill will be less than $300,000, about one-half of which is for blankets and cloths.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Nomination of Officers in the Legislature.

HARTFORD, May 1.—At a Republican caucus last evening one hundred and twelve members of the House were present. Hon. John T. Wait, of Norwich, was nominated for Speaker by acclamation. On motion of Hon. Charles Ives, of New Haven, who had declined, James U. Tainter, of Colchester, was nominated for Clerk, and Dwight Marcy, of Plainfield, Assistant Clerk. Hon. W. J. Gallup, of Sterling, was nominated Speaker *pro tem.* of the Senate, and John M. Simons, of New Haven, for Clerk. All the Republican Senators were present.

The Democrats, at their caucus, nominated Hon. William James Hammersley, of Hartford, for Speaker, and Frederick A. Willoughby, of New Haven, Clerk. Frederick Belden, of Newtown, was nominated for Clerk of the Senate.

Murder of a Telegraph Operator.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 1.—John S. Janes, telegraph operator at Gosport, Indiana, was murdered in his office last night. No particulars have been received, as there is no telegraph operator there.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—This morning a fire broke out at No. 26 William street, communicating with several dwellings on both sides, which were totally consumed. Loss, about $10,000; insurance, $5000.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Cotton dull and declining at 28c. Flour 10@15c. higher; sales of 8000 bbls State at $9·50@13·80; Ohio, $12·60@15·10; Western, $10·50@15·00; Southern, $12@18. Wheat quiet; sales 15,000 bush. white California $3·40; Corn active and 2@3c. higher; sales of 40 000 bush. mixed Western, $1 37½@1·40. Oats active and higher; sales of 35,000 bush. Western, 75@76c.; State, 83@84c. Provisions quiet and dull. new Mess Pork at $22·75. Whisky dull and nominal.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Stocks strong and active. Chicago and Rock Island, 89½; Reading, 104; Canton, 44½; Erie, 36; Cleveland and Toledo, 100; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 73½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¾; Michigan Central, 108½; Michigan Southern, 76; New York Central, 99½; Illinois Central, 114; Cumberland preferred, 31; Virginia 6s, 68¾; Missouri 6s, 93½; Hudson River, 105½; Five-twenties of 1862, 111¾; do. of 1864, 106½; ex-coupon; do. of 1865, 107½, ex-coupon; new issue, 107½; Ten-forties, 99; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106½; all others, 105⅝; Sterling Exchange, 9½; sight, 10½; Money 6 per cent. Gold, 135.

MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.—A stated meeting was held this morning at the rooms, No. 702 Walnut street, at 11·45 A. M. The Society was called to order—Mr. Biddle in the chair. There being no communications to be read, the Association went into election of members. The following names were presented:—Edward S. Morris, Thomas E. Longshore, W. G. Morehead, James Thornton, A. L. Felton, John M. Rowe, A. W. Harrison, S. G. Collins, and Charles Anderson. These gentlemen were unanimously elected.

The following persons were then nominated:—C. J. Hoffman, flour and feed merchant, No. 304 N. Delaware avenue; Henry Simons, wagon-maker, No. 1510 Girard avenue; James M. Wade, Abington, Montgomery county, Pa.; and Professor Fairman Rogers, of the University.

Dr. Thompson spoke on the potato question, and remarked that, next to the bread question, the potato demanded the consideration of the Society, and mankind at large.

Mr. Sharpless presented several very fine specimens of the Monitor potato. Mr. Emerson discoursed

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Beauty of the Altar.

From the New York Methodist.

While crowds of wretched outcasts are thronging the "broad road," with no man to pity them, there is a furious discussion on both sides of the Atlantic on the mere moonshine of robes, candles, incense, and sing-song in the house of God. It is our opinion that an humble and earnest effort to reclaim a Magdalene or a prodigal is worth all the church tapers and genuflections in the world. And yet we are not surprised at these discussions. They are only abuses and exaggerations of a just and essential principle of church life. Men of but little spiritual life, and perhaps unconsciously affecting æsthetic culture, deploring the want of true power in their churches, feel that they must hold the people by the eyes and ears. Music and pictures and dress and acting must supply the place of that which grapples with the understanding and the affections.

In the Romish communion this tendency finds a systematic development. The pomp of Judaism is repeated with the addition of a number of pagan tricks. Everything is strictly in keeping, excepting sometimes the people. The churches are generally costly; the altars dressed profusely with an array of gold and silver ware, and pictures and crucifixes; the music aspires to equal or surpass that of the stage, frequently employing the stage-singers; the walls are hung about with noble pictures of martyrs and saints, represented with upturned faces in the direst conjunctures of trial, or in rapt and transfiguring devotion. Most frequently, in our own country, there is only an audience to gaze upon all this consisting of Irish or German immigrants, with the lowest possible taste in any and everything relating to art. Indeed, ritualism and its attendant artistic displays in the Romish communion do not seem to aim at æsthetic results. There is but little taste among the worshippers even in Europe. There churchgoers, for the most part, are the lower classes; and the intent seems to be to furnish a rather nice puppet-show, which shall correspond with the power of the confessional and the magnificent claim of priestly power and infallibility.

In proof of this view, we may note that Protestant ministers who are perverted to popery never seem to be attacked or entrapped on their æsthetic side. They always profess to find the shores of the Tiber as the result of a search for authority. Now and then, indeed, some gay Lothario of an artist is caught and carried over by the spectacular display; but the cases are rather rare, and always shallow. There is, upon a slight view of the case, an incongruity between the two sides of the character of the Church of Rome—namely, the artistic and the moral. The same institution that delights in beautiful Madonnas and good shepherds rejoices in the dungeons of the Inquisition. Art is mild, genial, tender, refining. How, then, should the fell spirit of persecution seat itself for the creation of beauty? How came Rome to be the patron of art? The answer, in part, is that Christian art antedates Rome's cruelty. Rome was first Christian, then papal. Christianity, in its purest and best moods, produced the early forms of art, and thus created a demand for the future.

But further than this, Rome developed inordinately the miraculous side of Christianity. She kept open the spiritual world to the gaze of her children; she watched for portents and ghostly wonders; and hence, in an age when only art and the priesthood were open to the ambitious, the visions of the heated imagination sought expression in painting.

Among the Episcopalians, the case stands somewhat otherwise. Here there is no Pope and no out-and-out claim to infallibility, and yet the sermon has been losing its hold upon the church people, so called, more and more. Some boast that they do not go to church to hear the sermon, but only to join in the service. The clergyman is something only as he is a priest. He wins reverence for himself and gains respect for the Church, therefore, only as he adds dignity to that part of the service which is considered worship. It is easy to see the drift of this view. Nothing being left but forms of worship, these must be made interesting and attractive, or all is lost. When the people weary of repeating the prayers, which good churchmen assure us increase in beauty with every repetition, they must be galvanized into life by intoning. When the responses of the assembly grow stale, the choir must fling back at the altar a musical amen instead. When the common light, even through stained glass, becomes familiar, tapers must assist. When one priest becomes too small a point for the eyes of the whole congregation, he must have a train and get up a procession. The problem is to keep up interest in mere forms, and to do this there must be a ceaseless change—of dresses, movements, music—in a word, of sensible representation.

Let this go on a while, and things will reach a strange pass. The Church, given up to art, and converted into a place, for the most part, of refined entertainment, all the amusements will be baptized and consecrated. Dancing is the æsthetical form of walking; why not a sacred dance in the Church? Did not David dance before the Ark, and Miriam lead the host of God, on the banks of the Red Sea, in a sacred measure? And as dress is one of the great Church powers, why not all the people dress up in the style of those who serve the altar? Are not all the Lord's people priests? Why not have a grand church masquerade? Certainly there were processions about the Temple in the olden times. And why might not every worshipper, thus robed, carry his own taper to church, as Gideon's men carried their torches? If these changes, growing gradually into use as old forms wear out, should be considered improvements, they would have at least one advantage—that is, if the churches were open at night, the theatres would feel the competition. This too would have the advantage of disposing of the knotty question of the relation of the Church to amusements. Now, it is said that we scold the ordinary amusements as inconsistent with Christianity without giving the people anything in their place. If ritualism should advance as we suggest, the strife would be ended by converting amusement into religion, and using religion for amusement.

What the South Needs.

From the Tribune.

We have received many letters from different portions of the South, setting forth the fearful destitution there prevalent, and its inevitable tendency to paralyze the energies of the people for the growing season now fully upon us. Here is a sample of the representations of that large and important class who will accept no alms, but who wish to be enabled to employ their still more needy neighbors, make a crop, and thus contribute to the restoration of prosperity and plenty. Writing from Port Gibson, Miss., April 22, a planter says:—

"We failed last year in making crops, as you are aware. We now have exhausted all our means in carrying our crops thus far. On our place we made corn enough to do us to make the present crop; but we will want meat, and the negroes require a little flour, molasses, tobacco, etc., and wearing apparel, medicine, and a little liquor; but I think they are better off without the last, having rather veered around to the Maine law policy. Now, I want to find some one who will advance dry goods and supplies to the value of $1000, to parties who, on a reasonable calculation, will make two hundred bales of cotton. We are working the negroes upon shares, as it is called, they taking part of the crop for their labor. We want goods, all of American manufacture, some cheap, good prints for a Sunday dress for the women, and good coarse fabrics to work in for both men and women—shoes, hats, coarse boots, handkerchiefs, shawls, and a few other articles, such as plain work people in the condition of lately liberated slaves ought to have. I do not think it good policy to encourage them to spend their earnings in 'finery,' as it is called, but to teach them the value of money and encourage them to lay up a little every year. The laws of this State give a lien upon the crops for supplies of this sort."

We ask the merchants and capitalists of this city and vicinity to judge whether they can *afford* to let such appeals pass unheeded. Leave charity, pity, mercy, etc. etc., wholly out of the account, and consider that there are hundreds of thousands of people—white and black—loyal and ex-Rebel, who are willing and eager to work and make a great crop, but cannot do it for want of bread and other necessaries of life. If this city were to lend them $100,000,000 to-morrow, they would want it all in corn, flour, meal, cloth, implements, groceries, and whatever we have to spare and want to sell, reviving our languid trade and giving assurance of future prosperity. For this loan would double the crop of vast regions—every $100 adding at least $100 to the staples which we shall buy of the South and sell to all the world in the course of the next winter and spring. Idleness, vagrancy, outrage, crime, misery, would be signally diminished, while industry, thrift, and comfort would be increased and diffused over a region larger than New York and New England, if such a loan could be effected.

Why not the banks and the merchants of our city move in this matter? We only ask them to regard it in the light of their own interests and those of the community. We are well assured that there are thousands of instances where a bare $100 would be so invested in bread and bacon as to help a planter through with a good crop; whereas without it he must tell his laborers to go anywhere they can find bread, for he cannot supply it. Is it possible that whole counties are to be given over to famine and industrial anarchy for want of an advance which would enrich the lenders while saving the borrowers?

More Indian Atrocities.

From the Times.

By the way of Salt Lake we have the report of another horrible Indian massacre. A man and his two daughters, fifteen and eighteen years of age, living near Glenwood, in Severn Valley, were murdered by a marauding band of Indians led by the chief Black Hawk. The old man was clubbed to death on the spot, but the young girls were taken captives and reserved for a more horrible fate. They were led away a short distance from their homes, where their persons were violated, after which they were put to death with all the excruciating tortures which savage ferocity could invent. Among other things it is reported that rough pine knots were driven into their bowels while they were in the agonies of death. These atrocities were committed at a distance from any garrison, and in a locality where the settlers are far removed from each other—too far to render timely assistance in case of Indian raids.

The Cheyennes, whom General Custer was reported to be pursuing on the Smoky Hill route, had not been overtaken at the latest reports, but had taken the war-path, and were murdering, pillaging, and burning wherever they went. They are supposed to be making their way to join the more northern Indians. Our cavalry is not in condition to pursue, being without forage, and the grass not being sufficiently forward to afford subsistence to the horses. The hardy ponies of the Indians, inured to prairie life, will thrive and grow fat where horses accustomed to feed on grain will starve to death.

General Hancock is reported to have burned, on the 20th inst., the Cheyenne village near which he had been encamped for several days. This is the village which was so hastily abandoned by the Indians immediately after their conference with General Hancock. They professed to him that they were desirous of living peaceably with the whites, but a few hours afterwards abandoned their village and started upon their career of murder and pillage. They attacked the stations on the overland route, killing the men found there, and securing fresh horses. The more northern bands are still threatening various points, although no recent outrages have been reported as having been committed by them. Nearly all the troops we have on the frontier are shut up in forts, being surrounded by hostile Indians who are striving to entice them out of their works for a fight. Such troops as are at liberty to seek the Indians are held in check, and rendered almost useless, by the want of forage for horses. The consequence is that the Indians roam about as they please, driving the settlers from their fields, and carrying devastation along the border.

The truth is, there are not troops enough in the Indian country to give security to the settlers, or to intimidate their treacherous enemies. The Indians laugh at and deride any force they have yet seen, and will continue to do so until they are taught better. While soldiers by the thousands are idling in the fortifications about New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other northern cities, a few paltry Indians are devastating our border, and decorating their weapons with the scalps of peaceful settlers, or the few soldiers who are sent out there to whet the appetite of the bloodthirsty foe. The horrible atrocities of the Indians call for prompt and energetic action, and our coast defenses should be drained of the last soldier, if necessary, to put a speedy end to such barbarous warfare. Bad faith with the Indians has led to this unhapy state of affairs, and in permitting it to continue, the Government is breaking faith with those pioneers of civilization on the border whom it has promised to protect. Justice and humanity to the Indian, as well as to the white man, demand that the Indian campaign this summer should be "short, sharp, and decisive."

The Wool Tariff.

From the Tribune.

The passage of the Wool tariff by Congress has been called remarkable legislation. Many other interests claimed protection, and a general bill had been introduced. But so many enemies existed and were created, and the East and West became so jealous of each other, that the passage of the bill was found impossible at a late hour, and as a last resort the clauses relating to wool and woollens were introduced as a separate bill, and passed. This left the iron, as well as a variety of other interests and industries, without the special protection which they needed, for, by reason of currency inflation, of internal taxation at home, and the competition of cheap untaxed labor abroad, they stand an unequal chance with foreign enterprise.

Some Congressmen say they only voted for the Wool tariff because the wool-men "clamored" so loudly. There is no doubt that the wool-growers were well organized. Dr. Randall, as President of the National Wool-Growers' Association, led the way. Turbulent Western spirits were quieted, and wool-manufacturers were made to see. Really, there was new light. Western free-traders, of the strictest sort, were made to labor for protection, because they had a few thousand sheep. This good management will furnish an example for others to follow. If "clamor" will do so much in one direction, it will be as effective in another.

After all, this special legislation seems to promise good results. Notwithstanding an increased duty on foreign wool, woollen goods are no higher than before; and, although it is supposed the tariff was anticipated, they are no higher than they were a year ago. Our farmers are so rich that they constantly hold large quantities of wool. It is not likely that woollens will be any dearer hereafter. This fact is instructive. The tariff encourages every branch of the wool business. It has become a fixed fact that wool will not sink below a certain sum. Should it be proposed to repeal these duties, that clamor will arise doubly loud. Sheep-owners know what to depend upon.

What next? Sheep will increase fast; in the same proportion, the wealth of the country will increase. Thousands of acres of prairie grass, which before grew and died untouched, will be eaten close. The corn which would be sent to Europe to pay for wool or woollen fabrics will be fed to sheep; wool will be raised at home, the soil will be enriched, and there will be a vast saving in freights and commissions, and in the unproductive labor required to handle a cheap, heavy product like corn. A bushel of corn weighing 56 pounds will be transformed into one pound of wool worth more money. At the same time, the labor bestowed on the extrn amonnt of corn required to buy wool abroad, will be transferred to the taking care of sheep, and to the building of manufactories for working up wool. When built, there will be new employment, particularly to young persons, and our youth will engage in more varied industry.

Instead of woollen fabrics being dearer, relatively, they will be cheaper, because, with ample employment, they can be more easily bought. When we fix a point below which wool will not be sold, we not only give the wool business great encouragement, but give life to many other industries. We cease to give a premium to semi-civilized laborers, with few wants: instead, we give it to civilized laborers with many wants. All our other industries can be made to prosper in the same way. England, in pursuing this course, laid the foundation of her vast wealth. The free-trader who does know this, or, who, knowing it, cannot tell why the same course will not do us as much good as it did her, has better keep still.

The London Conference.

From the Herald.

For the present, then, we are not to have war. Prussia and France are not going to fight. Luxembourg is not to be a *casus belli*. The gentle voice of England's Queen has interfered; and like true chevaliers, as they are, Napoleon and William and Bismark have consented to a conference. This is as it ought to be. The Luxembourg difficulty, for reasons which the *Herald* has already explained, should never have been allowed to have had even the appearance of disturbing the peace of Europe.

Seriously speaking, however, it is well that a conference is to be held. Great dangers, and even catastrophes, have more than once in the world's history arisen from little causes. The threatened cause in this instance was undoubtedly trifling; and although we are not to have war, war was never more imminent. Nor is it too much to say that if the torch had been applied to Luxembourg the conflagration must have grown until Europe, from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, and from the Euxine to the Atlantic, would have been wrapped in its destructive embrace. In a recent speech Sir Archibald Alison, the world-renowned historian of Europe—than whom, notwithstanding the many and even serious faults of his history, no man living is better qualified to speak of the conflicting elements of European society—well and truthfully showed the dangers to be apprehended from the inordinate growth of any one power. Absorption might go on, annexation might follow annexation, until the nationalities should disappear in one powerful and grinding despotism. We apprehend no such danger until Europe throughout all her borders becomes wedded to republican institutions. But then we shall have nothing to apprehend; for when that change shall have passed over the public mind of the various nationalities, unity and centralization will be blessings rather than the reverse. In the meantime, however, the inordinate growth of any one power is to be looked upon as a real source of danger. Its certain effect would be to foment heart-burnings and jealousies among the different powers, and to keep the entire continent in a state of continuous excitement and terror. If, in spite of the civilization of the nineteenth century, the reign of the sword were to be resumed and might were to become right, the weaker powers would have good cause to be alarmed for the continuance of their separate and independent existence. They would one by one be absorbed; and although the conflict betwixt the greater powers might be long and doubtful, that very conflict is the thing which the European populations have to dread. It would ruin their property, cramp their energies, decimate their population, desolate their hearths, bring sorrow to their homes, and throw their civilization backwards for a long and indefinite period.

It is well, therefore, that a conference should be preferred to an open appeal to arms. It may be instrumental, not only in averting present dangers, but in establishing the peace of Europe on a more solid and enduring basis. The treaties of 1815, it was supposed, had, if not permanently, at least for a period of indefinite length, settled the question of the balance of power. France had been for a season the scourge of Europe. France was accordingly narrowed in her boundaries, and in a variety of ways crippled in her strength. The events which have transpired within the last few years have to many minds rendered it doubtful whether, after all, the balance of power was not too much in the hands of France. With a disunited Italy on the one hand and a disunited Germany on the other, France certainly had little cause to be dissatisfied with her position. The treaties of 1815 are now no more. Italy is no longer a number of diverse and conflicting principalities, but a united and powerful monarchy. Germany, from being prostrate, helpless, and at the mercy of France, has risen into a bold and resolute attitude of defiance. It would be strange if France were not giving signs that she feels her altered position. The treaties of 1815, which she so much detested, are gone; and Frenchmen of every class and of all shades of opinion are surprised that their country has not been made stronger, but rather weaker, by the change. It is this circumstance which renders a new starting point necessary, both for France and for Europe. The balance of power, therefore, will be the principal question which will command the attention of the London Conference, and which, more than any other, will give tone and character to all their proceedings. As it is little likely France will take exceptions in Germany to what she encouraged and aided in Italy, the unification of Germany, under certain qualifications, will, it is all but certain, receive the sanction of the London Conference, and by fresh treaties the equilibrium of power in Europe may be more effectually secured than for many years has been deemed possible. It is not to be imagined, however, that concession will all be on the side of France.

There are many outstanding questions which demand attention, and the solution of which may task to the utmost the skill of the plenipotentiaries. The Schleswig-Holstein affair is not yet settled; and it is not to be doubted that one of the results of the conference, unless its proceedings be altogether fruitless, will be the concession of their rights to the inhabitants of the northern part of the united Duchy. The treaty of Prague, it is not impossible, may, in more than one particular, be reconsidered and even modified. The Eastern question, though not, perhaps, formally, will be certain to be considered; and it will not surprise us to find that one of the first fruits of the conference is a joint movement by which it is hoped to bring the affairs of the East to a definite and perhaps permanent settlement.

On whom will devolve the duty of presiding in the conference we have yet to learn. Lord Stanley is in many respects the most likely man, not only in the Cabinet, but in the country. To have brought about such an event is a proud triumph to the present Government, and reflects no small honor on him who is its virtual head. To the many honors he has already won, Benjamin Disraeli, the Jew Chancellor of the English Exchequer, can now add this other, that in a crisis of great and imminent peril he was instrumental in averting from Europe all the horrors of war, and, perhaps, in laying the foundation of a firm and lasting peace.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4 29 1m

GERMANTOWN FREEDMEN'S AID ASSOCIATION.—The First Anniversary of the above Association will be held at the TOWN HALL, Germantown, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 2, at quarter before 8 o'clock.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee will be read, and addresses delivered by
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS,
REV. C. W. SCHAEFFER,
GEN. R. D. MUSSEY. 4 30 3t

252 NORTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
OFFICE SECRETARY THIRD CORPS UNION, April, 1867.

The annual meeting and election for Officers and Directors of the THIRD CORPS UNION will be held at the TRENTON HOUSE, Trenton, New Jersey, on MONDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock noon.
4 29 6t EDWARD L. WELLING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND FRANKFORD PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the sixth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said sixth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of May next, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
4 25 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1867.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, north side of CHESNUT Street, above FIFTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 7th day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The Election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.
4 20 14t JAMES S. COX, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CAMDEN, N. J., April 26, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital stock of the Company, clear of national tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and after the fourteenth day of May prox.
4 27 15t GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for Election of Directors, will be held on THURSDAY, May 2, at No. 129 S. FRONT street, at 4 P. M.
4 24 7t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5mw f

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTment—Ulcerated Leg.—Numerous individuals, who were for many years afflicted with old cancerous sores or ulcers on the legs, and had failed to procure a remedy either from private practice or public hospitals, have been speedily cured by a short course of these invaluable medicines. In all diseases of this nature, the united action of the Pills and Ointment is required. Sold by all Druggists. 4 26 fmwf

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

107 EIGHTH STREET 107
RIBBON STORE,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.
RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.
Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.
French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.
Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.
The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.
Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.
The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL,
NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, 6m
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
P.S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

AMBER, PEARL.
CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.
ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT
RAPSON'S
4 9 1m8p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low [illegible]ure Steam Heati Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

COLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.
Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,
THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,
On the European plan of heavy castings, durability, and neatness of construction
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.
Also, Agents for the sale of
SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,
Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S
PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.
UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. [4 26 3m

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
Have opened, at their NEW STORE,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,
Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE.
PUT UP AT
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.
IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 19 3m

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA
Oysters and Meals at all hours 4 5 1m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY! The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned Disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
3 19 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store
A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wfm3m

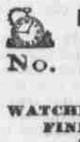
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1]4p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.



HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.
F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8 fmwfm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

"THE NOVELTY."
THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER
HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.
Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
S. MACFERRAN,
SOLE AGENT,
4 2 1mrp] NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET.

FRIENDSHIP.

BY THEODORE TILTON.

O true and noble friend!—too far away,
(Thou on the prairie, I beside the sea)—
The spring, that should be here, makes long delay,
And not a flower is open to the bee.
Meanwhile, from thee, the west wind comes to say,
Thy feet are walking where the fields are fair,
And nests are in the boughs that late were bare.
Thou hast the early season, I the late,
For thee, the blossoms of the orchard blow;
On me, the sea-gulls and the fog-wreaths wait.
Thus nature, with the fickleness of fate,
Deals out her favors with unequal hand.
But be her temper gentle or unkind,
Her changes cannot change the equal mind.
Can leagues that lie between us loose the band
By which, though pains unclasp, yet hearts do cling?
I ask myself if we who, months ago,
Through frosty days, and in a frozen land,
Built up a friendship on the winter's snow,
Shall see it melt and vanish in the spring?
False friendship was it, if it perish so.
True friendship is an everlasting thing.
There runs a record that not only saith,
He "loved his own," but "loved them to the end."
So evermore a man shall love his friend,
With friendship that outliveth life and death!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.

THE WOMEN'S UNION MISSION MEETING.—A public meeting of the Philadelphia branch of the Women's Union Missionary Society was held last evening, at the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. Rev. Dr. Newton, Rector of the church, presided, and opened the meeting by reading from the Scriptures and singing, in which all the congregation engaged.

He made introductory remarks respecting the object to be attained by the organization, stating that there were three hundred millions in India, who were out of the reach of religious influences. The aim of the managers was to reach this mass of persons, as far as possible, through the Bible readers who are employed by this organization.

In the city of Calcutta they have been led to establish an "American Home," where five missionaries now reside, two of them having been recently admitted into the ranks.

These ladies are superintending twenty-two native teachers, or Bible-readers, who labor with them in one hundred and three zananas and ten day schools for girls, in the city of Calcutta, with its adjacent villages. Owing to the social custom which requires the varied ramifications of a family to reside under one roof, the poor women who are reached by the efforts of the managers number many hundreds.

During the evening, addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Scudder, Boardman, and Nadal.

THE NEW MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING.—At the Mercantile Library a large meeting of stockholders was held last evening, to consider the late purchase of the Franklin Market House, for the new library building. Mr. Frederick Fraley was called to the chair, and Mr. John G. Gardiner acted as Secretary.

Estimates of capable architects were read, showing that alterations of the front and elegant furnishings of the interior would cost from $100,000 to $130,000 additional.

The ground floor contains, on either side of the hall, 20 feet wide by 45 long, a conversation room, each 30 feet by 45 feet. The back hall, containing a grand stairway on each side, 25 feet by 40, leads to the main library room, a grand apartment 80 by 125, and 40 feet high, having eight alcoves radiating from a central desk.

In the rear are ladies' and gentlemen's reading rooms, each 32½ by 70 feet, separated by a 15 feet hall which leads to a newspaper room 60 by 80 feet. From the library back the building is but one story in height.

On the second floor is a great chess room, to the north, 43 by 56 feet, and a directors' and committees' rooms, with spacious halls.

The third floor will be used for working rooms, bindery, etc.

If finished as proposed, the structure would be an ornament to the city, and constitute one of the finest library buildings in the world.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—A man named Kugler, living in Belgrade street, near Vienna, in the Eighteenth Ward, met with a serious accident on Monday afternoon. It appears that he was engaged in cutting some rope which had been tied round a bundle of hides, and while so doing his foot slipped and he fell to the floor, striking the blade of his knife. The instrument penetrated his right lung, injuring him so badly that his recovery is considered doubtful.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD MEETING.—The announcement of the vote yesterday afternoon, as given to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by the tellers, was wrong, the negative vote having been underrated. The following is announced as the correct vote:—In favor of the adoption of the resolutions, 127,630 shares, representing $6,381,500, and against their adoption 2319 shares, representing $115,950.

SUICIDE.—A man named Hugh Dougherty, occupying a portion of the house at No. 108 Gothic street, committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. The deceased had been warned to leave the house, and it is supposed that this caused him to commit the deed. He leaves a wife and several children. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

OBITUARY.—Joseph Bickley, for many years bell-ringer in the State House steeple, died yesterday afternoon, from consumption, in his apartments beneath the bell. It is understood that until his remains are interred, in the event of fire, the bell shall not be rung.

PROVED FATAL.—Robert Shultz, who was received into the Pennsylvania Hospital on the 7th of April with a stab in the back, which was inflicted with a knife in the hand of a man during a quarrel on Fitzwater street, below Seventh, died yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Richings Opera Troupe have been very successful here. This evening *The Daughter of the Regiment* will be played, with a fine cast.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Woolf's new drama, called *After Many Days*, is superior in construction and effect to anything that has yet issued from the prolific pen of this dramatist. The scenery is really beautiful, and we are pleased to note that the new piece has drawn crowded houses each evening this week.

After Many Days will be played again this evening, and we hope it may have a great run. Mr. Frank Lawler and Miss Josie Orton are especially good in their *roles*, and are nightly greeted with the warmest approbation.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Davenport Lander appears in one of her best *roles* this evening. This distinguished actress is fully appreciated here, and the house is well filled each evening with the *elite* of the city to witness her masterly performances.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This is the last week of Lady Emily Don's engagement. She appears this evening in two capital pieces, and is supported by the whole of the company. On Friday evening Lady Don takes her farewell benefit, when a very attractive bill will be offered.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE an admirable entertainment is offered this evening.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY offer a very attractive programme this evening. Mr. Robert Frazer takes his benefit next Monday evening, when his friends can see him again in his great pantomime of the *House that Jack Built*.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS and the Artists' Fund Exhibitions are both open for the season, and are attended by crowds every evening.

CONCERT HALL may be engaged for balls, parties, lectures, concerts, etc., at any time, by addressing the lessees, Messrs. Beatty & Luttman, Box 105 Post Office.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4'59	MOON RISES	8'30
SUN SETS	6'56	HIGH WATER	11'23

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	PHILADELPHIA. H.M.	WASHINGTON. H.M.
New Moon	4	2'39 mo.	2'32 mo.
First Quarter	10	5'03 ev.	4'56 ev.
Full Moon	18	8'51 mo.	8'44 mo.
Last Quarter	26	0'21 ev.	0'14 ev.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON,
WASH. BUTCHER,
JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

N. American	Liverpool	Portland	April 11
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	April 13
Concordia	Liverpool	Boston	April 13
Wm. Penn	London	New York	April 13
America	Southampton	New York	April 16
Fulton	Havre	New York	April 17
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	April 17
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	April 17
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 18
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	April 20
Persia	Liverpool	New York	April 20
C of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	April 20
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	April 22
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	April 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	April 24
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 25
China	Liverpool	Boston	April 27
C of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	April 27

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	May 1
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	May 1
Bremen	New York	Bremen	May 2
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 4
C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Cumbria	New York	Hamburg	May 4
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Medway	New York	Antwerp	May 4
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	May
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	May
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	May 1
Nevada	New York	San Juan	May 1
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	May 2
Columbia	New York	Havana	May 2
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	May 4
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	May 4
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	May 9
Corsica	New York	Havana	May 16
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, New Orleans, via Havana, Philada. and Southern M. S. Co.
Barque F. Lovett, Jacques, Havre, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Manzanilla, Magune, Brunswick, Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co.
Schr E. Matthews, McElwee, Commercial Pt., do.
Schr Maria Hall, Griffin, Boston, do.
Schr A. M. Chadwick, Paine, Ivigtut, J. E. Hasler & Co.
Schr Paul Seavey, Gulliver, Bangor, do.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, Portsmouth, H. W. Feller, Schr H. May, Franklin, East Weymouth, Rothermel & Co.
Schr B. F. Folsom, Orlando, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Amelia, Beebe, Fall River, do.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, New London, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr E. Ewing, McDevitt, Norwich, do.
Schr J. P. Ross, Parall, Taunton, J. J. Conner & Co.
Schr R. Shannon, Dilkes, Boston, do.
Schr W. Collyer, Taylor, Providence, Preston Coal Co.
Schr George Fales, Nickerson, Providence, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr William John, Street, Washington, R. Jones.
Schr J. Waples, Robinson, Lynn, Stanickson & Co.
Schr Uphir, Norwood, Boston, J. Audenried & Co.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. schr Percy, Mahlmann, 16 days from Hillsboro, N. S., with plaster to J. Pettit.
Schr Reading Rig, No. 43, Fenton, 6 days from Norfolk, with lumber and shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Britannia, Bolinger, 7 days from Savannah, with lumber to captain.
Schr T. J. Hill, Baker, from Boston, with linseed to Barclay & Barclay.
Schr Congress, Hughes, from Corson's Inlet, with cargo from wrecked schr Sarah Grew, before reported bound from New York for Norfolk.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilkes, from Boston.
Schr Maria Hall, Griffin, from Boston.
Schr E. Matthews, McElwee, from Boston.
Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, from Washington.
Schr Amelia, Beebe, from Bristol.
Schr J. P. Ross, Parall, from Taunton.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, from New York.
Schr Minerva, Priest, from New York.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, from Lynn.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, from Providence.
Schr Henry Mary, Franklin, from Providence.
Schr Ophir, Norwood, from Providence.
Schr A. H. Brown, Pierce, from Providence.
Schr W. Collyer, Taylor, from Providence.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer G. Chanslor, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA FOR APRIL, 1867.

ARRIVALS.

Ships.	Steamships.	Barques.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Total.
3	4	32	57	38	134

CLEARANCES.

Ships.	Steamships.	Barques.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Total.
6	6	21	38	7	78

The foreign arrivals during the same month last year were 97.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Aristocrat, Barwell, for Philadelphia, cleared at San Francisco yesterday.
Brig Christophorus, Maine, for Philadelphia, at Remedios 20th ult.
Schr Mary C. Coyne, Facemire, hence, at New Bedford 29th ult.
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 28th ult.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 27th ult.
Schr Annie E. Valentine, Bayliss, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th ult.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilkes, hence, at Nantucket 20th ultimo.
Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 28th ult.
Schrs A. C. Cannon, Cobb, and M. Johnson, Spinney, hence, at Salem 28th ult.—the latter for Saco.
Schr E. H. Atwood, Higgins, hence, at Beverly 27th ultimo.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 26th ult.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, hence, at Danvers 22d ult.
Schrs F. Edwards, Boice; J. C. Patterson, Whittaker; Talley, Talley; M. E. Simmons, Gandy; and S. A. Boice, Boice, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 27th ultimo.
Schr J. S. Terry, hence, at Norwich 27th ult.
Schr T. J. Hill, of Providence, from Boston for Philadelphia, in ballast, got ashore on L'Hommadieu shoals 28th ult., but came off morning of 27th, without damage and proceeded.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a Spiral Buoy, painted black, and marked "Boulder," has been placed on the southwestern edge of the Boulder Bank, in ten fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following mark and compass bearings:—

Chichester Spire, in line with Medmery barn, NE. ½ N.
New Lightvessel NW., distant six and eight-tenths miles.
Bullock Patch Buoy NW. ¼ N., distant three and five-tenths miles.
Pallar Buoy NE. ¼ E., distant one and one-tenth mile.
Owers Lightvessel SE. ¼ E., distant six and three-tenths miles.

By order.
P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, April 12, 1867.

Official information has been received at the Treasury Department, that from the 1st of May, 1866, a green light on the Old North pier, St. Heller's harbor, will be discontinued, and two harbor lights substituted.

The two lights will be green lights—one, the outer, placed on the western angle of Albert pier, the other on the Esplanade parapet—and bearing from each other NE. ¼ N. and SW. ¼ S., distant 633 yards.

Directions.—The inner light will not be visible to vessels approaching the harbor from the eastward at low water until it comes on a bearing NE. ¼ N.

The two lights in a line will lead midday between Hinguette and Grune St. Michael, but over a sunken rock which lies at a distance of two and one-half cables outside the high head of Hinguette, and over which there is only seven feet water at low water spring; it also leads between the Oyster rocks and Dogs' nest and midway between the Cloches rocks, clear of all danger.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 20 50 W. in 1867.

By order.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., April 19, 1867.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

VANKIRK & CO,
2 21 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 8, 1867.

Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE, President.
Brigadier-General HORATIO G. SICKEL, Treasurer.

The Board of Supervisors, appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the Act of Incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the battle-field of Gettysburg; and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute amongst the subscribers such articles of value and interest from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate real or personal, whatsoever, in the State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

The enterprise is cordially recommended by the following named well-known gentlemen:—

Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE.
Ex-Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN.
Major-General GALUSHA PENNYPACKER.
Major-General E. M. GREGORY.
Major-General JOHN BROOKE.
Major-General CHARLES K. T. COLLIS.
Major-General HENRY J. MADILL.
Major-General JAMES L. SELFRIDGE.
Brigadier-General JAMES A. BEAVER.
Brigadier-General HORATIO G. SICKEL.
Brigadier-General JOSEPH F. KNIPE.
Brigadier-General WILLIAM J. BOLTON.
Brigadier-General SAMUEL M. ZULICK.
Brigadier-General JOHN K. MURPHY.
Brigadier-General JOHN F. BALLIER.
Brigadier-General T. F. McCOY.
Brigadier-General R. E. WINSLOW.
Brigadier-General HENRY PLEASANTS.
Brigadier-General J. P. S. GOBIN.
Brigadier-General J. M. CAMPBELL.
Brigadier-General THOMAS M. WALKER.

The site for the institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, No. 1126 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, on and after Monday, the 6th day of May, 1867.

For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number.

The first distribution of awards will be made immediately upon the receipt of 80,000 subscriptions of $5 each.

The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the corporators.

Persons at a distance are requested to remit their subscriptions (when practicable) by Post Office money order, or registered letter, to insure prompt delivery.

Direct all letters to
J. D. HOFFMAN,
Secretary Board of Supervisors,
Box 1481 P. O., Philadelphia.

The following is a schedule of the awards to be made under the first distribution. The items of Diamonds and other precious stones were purchased from citizens of the South during the war, and their genuineness is certified to by Messrs. Henle & Bros., the most extensive diamond importers in the country, and by J. Hermann, diamond setter, New York.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,
Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.
Office, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FIRST DISPOSITION.

Eighty Thousand Subscribers at Five Dollars Each.

1—	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 brilliants, valued at	$30,000
2—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	15,000
3—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	10,000
4—	1 Diamond Cross set in silver	7,000
5—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
6—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	5,000
7—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
8—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
9—	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
10—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
11—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
12—	1 Pair Single Stone Diamond Earrings	3,500
13—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
14—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	3,000
15—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
16—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
17—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
18—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
19—	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
20—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
21—	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
22—	1 Long India Cameo Hair Shawl	1,500
23—	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
24—	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,000
25 to 34—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	1,000
35—	1 Three-stone Diamond and Ruby Ring	800
36—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ear Knobs	800
37—	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
38—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, star setting	500
39—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
40—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	500
41 to 50—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	500
51—	1 Lady's Diamond-set Watch	400
52—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
53—	1 Diamond and Opal Cluster Ring	250
54—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	200
55—	1 Pair Emerald Sc...t Pins	200
56—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
57—	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
58—	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear Rings	100
59 to 158—	100 Awards, 10-40 Government Bonds, each	100
159 to 238—	100 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	50
	3000 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	5

The distribution of the above awards will be made in public as soon as the subscription is full, of which due notice will be given through the papers. On and after May 6, the Diamonds will be on exhibition at the Office of the Association.

The public can confidently rely on everything being conducted in the most honorable and fair manner. All the awards will be handed to certificate holders, immediately after the distribution, free of all cost, at the Office of the Company, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious stones, as described in the above list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers,
No. 26 MAIDEN Lane, New York.
J. HERMANN, Diamond Setter,
No. 394 BROOME Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

Books can be had containing Twenty Certificates, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
All orders for Certificates must be addressed to
J. D. HOFFMAN, Secretary
Box 1481, P. O., Philadelphia.
4 29 mw

EXHIBITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE

The Forty-Fourth Annual Exhibition
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH,
Is now open day and evening, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., and from 8 till 10 in the evening.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Season Tickets, 50 cents. 4 22 36t

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
SPRING EXHIBITION NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR NEW GALLERIES,
NO. 1334 CHESNUT STREET,
From 9 A. M to 6 P. M. [4 13 tf
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIMI ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIMB

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
4 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagement made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

CONCERT HALL,
Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET.
This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, Festivals, etc. etc. Connected with the same is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For terms, apply to
BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees.
4 29 6w Box 105 Philadelphia P. O., or at the Hall.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.....DIRECTRESS
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE TROUPE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 1,
first and only representation this season of Auber's beautiful romantic Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO;
OR, THE INN OF TERRACINA.
Fra Diavolo.....Mr. William Castle
Lorenzo.....Mr. D. B. Wylie
Lord Allcash.....Mr. Edward Seguin
Beppo.....Mr. S. C. Campbell
Giacomo.....Mr. Henry Peakes
Matteo.....Mr. J. A. Arnold
Zelina.....Miss C. Richings
Lady Allcash.....Miss Zelda Harrison
TO-MORROW EVENING,
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Friday, May 3, Complimentary Benefit, tendered by Mr. and Miss Richings to AUGUSTUS S. PENNOYER, Business Agent.
FIRST NIGHT OF CROWN DIAMONDS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
CROWN DIAMONDS MATINÉE,
commencing at 2 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 1,
A HIT! A HIT! A GLORIOUS HIT!
THE NEW PLAY,
in a prologue and five acts, entitled
AFTER MANY DAYS:
OR,
AN INVENTOR'S DREAM.
Produced with
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
AMONG WHICH IS
A BEAUTIFUL SEA PANORAMA, WITH REAL PLEASURE YACHTS.
This scene in each representation has held the audience BREATHLESS AND SPELL-BOUND.
The manœuvres of the yachts, as they
TACK AND SAIL AROUND THE STAGE,
have been nightly received with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
And the
TERRIFIC STORM AND SHIPWRECK
have been pronounced the
FINEST SCENIC EFFECTS
ever produced upon the stage in this city.
THE ELEGANT CONSERVATORY SCENE
AND
THE ENGLISH COUNTRY CHURCHYARD
have been acknowledged
UNEQUALLED IN COMPLETENESS OF DETAIL.
Seats secured six evenings in advance.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINÉE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF LADY DON.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,
PEGGY GREEN.
Peggy Green (with songs).....LADY DON
Concluding with the famous Burlesque,
KENILWORTH.
Earl of Leicester.....LADY DON
Introducing "Good-bye, Sweetheart."
Amy Robsart.....Miss Blanche Grey
Queen Elizabeth.....Mr. Craig
FRIDAY LAST BENEFIT OF LADY DON.
In rehearsal—PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA. Also
A DANGEROUS GAME. 4 29 3t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 1,
Third Night of the celebrated Artiste,
MRS. F. W. LANDER, formerly
MISS J. M. DAVENPORT,
who will appear for this night only as
PAULINE,
in Bulwer's great Play, in five acts, of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte.....Mr. J. H. Taylor
Friday—MRS. LANDER'S BENEFIT!
Mrs. LANDER will shortly appear in her latest and greatest triumph,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
in the grand Historical Tragedy of that name.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 20, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of condemned property:—

29,013	Woollen Blankets,	164	Haversacks.
		111	Knapsacks.
16,493	Trowsers, Inf'y.	1,236	Knit Jackets.
2,389	" Mounted.	482	Great-Coat Straps.
1,782	Sack Coats, lined.	23	Sashes,
16,751	" unlined.	12	Pairs Chevrons.
2,473	Uniform Coats.	31½	Pairs Shoulder Scales.
3,720	Jackets.	9	Canteens.
589	Great Coats, Inf'y.	59	Bed Sacks.
641	" Mounted.	59	Picks.
701	Shirts.	5	Pick and Axe Handles.
257	Drawers.	6	Wall Tents.
3,366	Pairs Stockings.	4	Wall Tent Flies.
6½	Pairs Boots.	80	Hat Feathers.
16	Pairs Bootees.	16	Hat Bugles.
111	Forage Caps.	16	Hat Eagles.
1,577	Cap Covers.	40	Sets Drum Snares.
21	Hats, crossed sabres.	30	Drum Cords.
81	Hat Cords and Tassels.	3	Trumpets.
3	Sibley Tents.	24	Bugles.
25	Shelter Tents.	10	Bugle Cords and Tassels.
8	Fifes.	1,550	Sets Tent Poles.
29	Drum Heads.	450	Yards 10 oz. Duck.
5	Drum Slings.	68	Yards 12 oz. Duck.
13½	Pairs Drumsticks.		

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Sale to take place at the Clothing Warehouse (Hospital grounds).
By order of Major-General Thomas,
G. A. HULL,
4 29 12t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE—CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA (Pa.), April 25, 1867.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, May 4, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following-named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

Axes, Pick,	Axes, Felling,	Boots,
Blankets,	Infantry Coats,	Great Coats,
Forage Caps,	Drawers,	Trowsers,
Canteens,	Camp Kettles,	Cap Covers,
Knapsacks,	Stockings,	Spades,
Scales (Brass),	Bedsacks,	Shirts, etc.

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.
Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office, or at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.
By order of Bvt. Major-General GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj. U. S. Army,
4 25 8t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

SALE OF POWDER
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 22, 1867.
There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the NAVY YARD, BOSTON, Massachusetts, at noon on THURSDAY, the ninth (9th) day of May, 1867, fifteen hundred (1500) barrels of POWDER, composed of rifle cannon, musket, and ordinary cannon powder, at eighteen hundred (1800) pounds compressed powder.
These powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
4 24 13t Chief of Bureau.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET
ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 408 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S RUPTURE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 2 6m

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday morning,
May 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a general assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a desirable sale. [4 27 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,
On Thursday Morning,
May 2, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
1000 PIECES ITALIANS AND SATIN DE CHINE
Including all grades of 27 to 32 inch, of a celebrated make.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on the morning of sale. [4 26 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, ETC.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MAY, 1, 1867.

The Democratic Party and New Issues.

It is asserted that many leading Democrats are urging the entire abandonment by their party of the negro question in future political struggles, and the adoption of such issues as are involved in the tariff, internal improvements, the currency, and like subjects. If this means that the Democratic party is about to abandon the opposition which it has hitherto manifested, first to the emancipation, and second to the enfranchisement of the colored citizens of this country, we shall be glad to hear it. The negro will go out of politics the moment the country ceases to know him as a negro, and treats him simply as a *man*. There is no more occasion, in the nature of things, for a negro question in our politics, than there is for an Irish question, or a German question, or any other question relating to races. The Declaration of Independence, which is the great fundamental charter of our political system, asserts that all men are created equal. We should never have had any negro question in this country, had we steadily adhered to this great truth promulgated by the fathers of the Republic. We shall never have it here any more, when we go back honestly and with full purpose of heart to that great truth.

We do not wonder that the more wise and far-seeing members of the Democratic party are anxious to abandon the negro question. It is a question in dealing with which that party has won no honor. We know of no political party in any country that has so long arrayed itself in hostility to the elevation and well-being of so large a portion of the human family, as the Democratic party has. It was the champion of human bondage in this country, down to the hour when the down-trodden millions were wrenched from its cruel grasp by the power of a great war. It opposed the Abolition amendment of the Constitution, which was intended to sanction the work of war in the fundamental law of the nation. It would have reforged the chains snapped asunder in our great convulsion, and would have driven back into slavery those who had but just tasted the sweets of freedom. And since the acknowledged overthrow of slavery, that party has done all that it could to foster the prejudices, keep up the unjust distinctions, and perpetuate the disfranchisements born of slavery and nurtured by its spirit. Its face has been resolutely set against every measure looking towards the protection, the education, or the elevation of four millions of our fellow-citizens.

And yet at every step it has been foiled and overthrown. Its predictions have been falsified almost as soon as made. Despite all its efforts slavery was abolished, and to-day not a man can be found in the whole country who dares advocate its re-establishment. All now concede that it was a bad thing, inconsistent with our free institutions, and at war with a Christian civilization. Yet not ten years have passed since the Democratic party was mobbing men in the North for advocating just these sentiments! Could any record be more completely damning?

We doubt whether, even at this day, and with the evidences of its past folly so patent before the eyes of the whole nation, the Democratic party can be turned to the consideration of new issues. Some of its members would gladly do so, but the mass of its leaders are not only foolish, but desperate men. When men become so thoroughly transformed by their prejudices, so depraved in their moral and intellectual perceptions, as to call the enfranchisement of four millions of American citizens an act of *tyranny*, it is vain to expect wisdom from them even in the ordinary management of party affairs.

We see this stubborn and untractable spirit displayed over the reconstruction question. There is no doubt that a large portion of the party would be glad to accept the Congressional plan as a finality, and pass on to new issues. But the Bourbon leaders are determined to contest every inch of the ground, even at the risk of constant and disastrous overthrow.

The only safety of the country lies in the dominancy of that great and patriotic party which carried the nation so triumphantly through the perils of our great war. The political revolution through which we are passing is as tremendous as was that physical conflict. Until that revolution is completed, and the fruits of the war are gathered and stored, the success of the Republican party is essential to all the best interests of the nation.

A Practical Test.

There is nothing like the test of experience for all new theories. In Illinois eight hours' labor was made a legal day's work by the last Legislature, and an attempt is now being made to put the scheme into operation. But it is found that a short day's work will secure only a short day's pay. Thus the shipyard men in Chicago, who had been receiving $4 per day for ten hours' labor, are now receiving $3·25 for eight hours, which is about a proportionate deduction. The railroad and manufacturing companies have given notice that they will henceforth hire laborers by the hour, at the same rate as heretofore.

If this is to be the result of the movement all over the country, it will hardly give satisfaction to those who have been the most prominent in urging it. The real underlying motive of the movement has been the desire and expectation of obtaining just as much pay for eight hours' work as now for ten hours' work. Explode this idea, and it would find but few advocates.

Southern Sentiment on the Reconstruction Bill.

The excellent effects of the Military Reconstion bill are every day becoming more manifest. It has broken up the apathy and despair into which a portion of the Southern people were plunging. It has set them to thinking, to discussing, and to acting. It has opened their eyes to the true relations which ought to exist between the various races who inhabit the South. They now see and acknowledge that the blacks and the whites must live together, and that mutual amity and goodwill depend upon the enjoyment of equal rights.

These are great lessons for a people to learn, who have hitherto been standing to one another in the relation of master and slave. But they are most hopeful evidences of their capacity to form a useful civil society.

As showing the changed tone of sentiment induced by this great reconstruction measure, we quote the following from a series of resolutions adopted by a public meeting held at the Court House of the Pickens District, South Carolina, on the 15th ultimo. The meeting was composed of persons irrespective of color, and was addressed by Colonel R. A. Thomson, and the following resolutions were reported by a committee of sixteen, with Major J. M. Adams as Chairman:—

Resolved, By us, the people of Pickens District, South Carolina, in mass meeting assembled, that in good faith, and without reservation, we accept the plan of reconstruction laid down by Congress in the Sherman bill and the bill supplementary thereto.

2. That it is the duty of every good citizen to come forward, and in good faith lend his assistance to the reconstruction of the State under the Sherman bill, and thus put an end to the evils of our present condition.

3. That we will jointly and severally use our best exertions to enforce the laws, *and to secure to all persons, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition, full protection for life, liberty, and property.*

4. *That every respectable Northern man, or foreigner, who brings physical strength or capital into South Carolina, should be received as a friend and treated as such.*

5. That in future, *no qualification for office, from the lowest to the highest, will be exacted among us, save that of merit.*

6. That the security of our political institutions demands that the highest facilities for securing elementary education to the masses of the people be guaranteed by constitutional provision.

7. That constitutional provision should be made for the exemption of every man's homestead from levy and sale, that our population may become fixed and permanent to the soil.

The resolutions further declare that imprisonment for debt should be abolished, express confidence in General Sickles, and pledge him support and co-operation, and give utterance to the prayer "that we may once more be able to utter with truth and fervor, the sentiment dear to every true American heart—'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'"

Now, how long does any intelligent man suppose it would have been under the conservative, or President Johnson's, scheme of reconstruction, before *such* a series of resolutions would have been adopted by a public meeting in South Carolina, presided over and addressed by, and composed in good part of late Rebels? Cannot the most blind and prejudiced see that this much abused Reconstruction law is really working as a measure of *peace* and goodwill among the Southern people? There has been nothing like it in the whole previous history of this great struggle. The people seem suddenly to have escaped from the whole nightmare brood of pro-slavery fallacies and falsehoods in which they had been educated, and at one bound to have taken their stand upon the simple and grand principle of republican government and society, of *equal rights to all*.

And it is to overthrow a work already producing such good results and promising so much for the future, that the Jenkinses and Sharkeys, and their Northern Copperhead allies, are now combined! They would arrest the tide of progress and turn it back. They would break up the harmony which is beginning to prevail among the people of the South, and remand them to a furious and perhaps bloody struggle of races. Can this be the work of patriotism or philanthropy? Will it conduce to the peace of the country? Will it promote business and build up our languishing industry? To ask these questions is to answer them.

The Gardiner Will Case.—The jury last night brought in a verdict in the famous Gardiner will case, which declares the will invalid. The case is one that has attracted great attention. The testatrix, Mrs. Gardiner, was the mother of David L. Gardiner and Mrs. President Tyler. The former was a Union man; the latter a bitter secession woman. The evidence showed that Mrs. Tyler prejudiced the mind of her mother against her son, so that the son left his mother's house. On her death-bed Mrs. Gardiner made her will, which left her property, some $200,000, to her daughter, to the exclusion of her son and her grandsons. The will was regularly executed, but was made when Mrs. Tyler was still in the ascendancy, and influenced her mother against Mr. Gardiner. The validity of the will was contested by Mr. Gardiner, and it was refused admission to probate. It was refused by the Court of Appeals, by a vote of four to three, and now on a jury trial it has been formally declared invalid, because of undue influence on the part of Mrs. Tyler. The case is an interesting one, and will prove a valuable precedent in future suits of the same character.

[illegible] intelligence looks most pacific. Europe [illegible] no doubt but that war will be averted by the Peace Conference, as each [illegible] conference pledges itself [illegible] power entering the [illegible] of the body carried out [illegible] to have the decision [illegible] tic or military, in its [illegible] by all the means, diplom[illegible] refusing to submit [illegible] power—so that the nation [illegible] all the other [illegible] to the arbitration would fin[illegible] great powers arrayed against it.

By a recent order issued from the Treasury Department, all coupons payable to bearer, and all Treasury notes issued and remaining in blank, will be paid on presentation, without considering whether the party so presenting them came to them honestly or otherwise. No telegram to stop payment of such notes will be heeded. The remedy, therefore, for our merchants and holders of such issues, is to prevent the evil by filling up those in blank, and making the coupons payable to order. Unless this matter is attended to, there will be no means of recovering stolen notes.

Odd Fellows.—The Odd Fellows of Charleston, S. C., celebrated the Thanksgiving day of the Order on Friday last. There are five Lodges in Charleston, and the membership is one thousand. In the course of his address, the orator of the evening, P. G. M. Duryea, said:—

"That our Order has passed through the late fearful ordeal unscathed, without the sacrifice of any of its principles, or without the removal of a single one of its ancient landmarks—for I have searched in vain, and I defy the closest scrutiny into the proceedings of our common Grand Lodge to find one single instance in which the hatred engendered, and the fierce and bloody passions aroused by the war through which we have just passed—which certainly was one of the darkest, bloodiest, and most stupendous civil strifes that have ever blotted and stained the dark page of history—have ever been allowed to enter into our councils, or mar and disturb the harmony of our actions as an Order."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 6p

NATATORIUM
And Physical Institute,
BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.
SWIMMING SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM
For Children, Ladies and Gentlemen.
"Mens sana in corpore sano."
The SWIMMING DEPARTMENT will reopen May 1.
On Tuesday, the 30th, and on Wednesday May 1st, (from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. each day), the patrons, their friends, and the public, are respectfully invited to an inspection. 4 29 3t4p

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of the Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—Owners of Hacks and Carriages kept for hire, are hereby notified that they must renew their license on or before the first day of June, 1867.
Extract of Ordinance of May 9th, 1855.
Section 1. That every Hack, Stage-Coach, Cab, Chariot, Conchee, Coupe, Barouche, Landon, or other vehicle, whether on wheels or runners, except omnibuses and railroad cars, drawn by one or more horses, or other animal power, which shall be used in the City of Philadelphia for the conveyance of persons for hire, from place to place within the said city, shall be deemed a Hackney Carriage within the meaning of this ordinance.
Section 2. No person shall set up, use, or drive in said city any Hackney Carriage, for the conveyance of persons, for hire, from place to place, within the same, unless the same be registered, and a certificate thereof be annually renewed, as herein provided, under a *penalty of Five Dollars* for every time such carriage or vehicle is used.
THOMAS M. TRIOL,
5 1 3t License Clerk.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.
The Board of Directors have This Day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. clear of taxes, payable on demand. By order of the Board.
5 1 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1867.
The Coupons of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company, due May 1, will be paid at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.
5 1 H. P. RUTTER, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wlm 6m

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1026 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [4 6 mwf4p

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

This Evening's Market Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Liverpool, May 1.—The Great Eastern, from New York April 17, via Brest, April 29, arrived here to-day. She will call at Brest on her way to New York.

Liverpool, May 1—3 P. M.—Cotton heavy and declined ⅛d. since noon. Middling uplands, 11⅞d. a 11¾d.

London, May 1.—Sugar steady at 24s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

Antwerp, May 1.—Petroleum, 43½ francs.

Frankfort, May 1.—United States Five-twenties, 75¼.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
Washington, May 1.

A Registration Trick.

When the registration of voters, under the late act of Congress, was entered upon, numbers of whites refused to register in company with negroes. Now that the registration is closed in their wards, they are anxious to register, and have asked for a writ of mandamus to compel the registers to receive their names. The District Supreme Court will refuse to grant the writ, on the ground that the parties wilfully neglected to register, and that the registry can only be opened for correction. This decision gives the government of the city to the Republicans by a large majority.

Condition of Secretary Browning.

Secretary Browning is somewhat better to-day, and his physicians have hopes of his recovery.

Personal.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler, who has been absent on sick leave, is much better, and will resume his post on Monday next.

The Japanese Embassy.

The Japanese Commissioners will have an official interview with Secretary Seward this afternoon.

Going Home.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens leaves Washington by a special car to-day for his home.

NORTH GERMANY.

CLOSE OF THE PARLIAMENT—SPEECH OF KING WILLIAM.

Berlin, April 17.—The close of the North German Parliament by the King of Prussia in person, as announced by Count Von Bismark during the morning sitting, took place at noon to-day in the white saloon of the Royal Castle. A large number of Deputies were present, including Prince Frederick Charles. The Left, however, was only represented by Herren Becker and Scharaps. In the box of the diplomatic body were the Ambassadors of England, Russia, Denmark, and Holland. The Queen and Princess, with her eldest son, were in the royal box. On the *entree* of the King, Herr Simpson, President of the Parliament, exclaimed, "Long live the King, the protector of the German Bund." His Majesty then delivered the following speech from the throne:—

Illustrious, noble, and honorable members of the North German Confederation, I see you again assembled around me, at the termination of your important labors, with a feeling of sincere satisfaction. The hopes I recently expressed from this place in the name of the allied governments have since then, through your aid, been brought to a fulfilment. With patriotic earnestness you have understood the greatness of your task, and have kept in view our common object with voluntary self-restraint. For that reason we have succeeded in establishing upon a secure basis a constitution whose development we may confidently leave to the future. The Federal authority is furnished with the attributes indispensable to it, but also sufficient for the prosperity and the power of the confederation. The individual States, while the future is guaranteed by the unity of the Bund, have retained their freedom of action in all departments wherein variety and development are admissible and salutary. Popular representation is secured by that co-operation in carrying out the great national objects which correspond to the spirit of the existing acquisitions of the countries, and the necessities of the Governments to see their action supported by the agreement of the German people. All of us who have co-operated in carrying the national task, the allied Governments as well as the representatives of the people, have readily made the sacrifice of our views and our wishes, and we were able to do so in the conviction that these sacrifices were made to Germany, and that they were worth our union. By this universal readiness, coupled with the conciliation of, and victory over, opposing views, the guarantee is, at the same time, gained for that future fruitful development of the confederation, with the conclusion of which also the hopes common to us with our brethren in South Germany have advanced nearer to their fulfilment. The time has arrived when our German fatherland is able to uphold its place, its rights, and its dignity, by its own collective strength, the national self-consciousness which has met with a powerful echo from all quarters of Germany. None the less, however, are all the governments and people of Germany unanimous that the regained power of the nation has above all to uphold its significance by rendering secure its blessings of peace. Honorable gentlemen, the great work in which we have been thought worthy by Providence to co-operate is approaching its completion. The popular representatives of the individual States will not refuse their constitutional recognition to what you have created in community with their Governments. The same spirit that has enabled the task to succeed here will also preside over their deliberations. Thus, then, the first parliament of the North German Confederation may close its labors with the elevating consciousness that it is accompanied by the thanks of the fatherland, and that the work it has accomplished will, with the help of Providence, be fully developed, both in our time and future generations. May God bestow His blessings upon us and our dear fatherland!

The paragraph of the speech relating to South Germany, and to the duty of securing the blessings of peace, called forth loud cheers. After the delivery of the speech, Count Bismark, on behalf of the Federal Government, declared the session closed. The Saxon Plenipotentiaries then called upon the assembly to give three cheers for the King of Prussia.

Hearing at the Central Station.—Samuel Bates, Jr., Alexander Boyd, and John Stise, residing at Forty-sixth and Seneca streets, for committing all manner of annoyances and depredations before the residence of Mr. Paul, at Forty-seventh and Seneca streets, were bound over by Alderman Beitler to appear at Court.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 1

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 7-30's..Je....c	105⅝	1500 sh Ches & Wal	83
$3000 5-20s '65..cp..Jy....	107½	20 sh Leh N stk	54⅝
$1000 Pa R l m 6s	99½	100 sh Key Zinc	1⅝
$4100 City 6s, Old..v cf..		200 sh Cit & N W	36⅛
s5Wo..	96½	300 sh Reading	52
$1000 Sun & Erie 7s	92	800 do	52
20 sh Penna R	58	200 do	51·94

SECOND BOARD.

$8000 5-20s '65..Jy..cp.c	107⅛	100 sh Reading	51·94
$1000 do..c	107⅛	200 do	51⅝
$1000 do..c	105⅜	200 do	51⅝
$2500 Lehigh 6s '94	92½	100 do	51⅝
100 sh Keyst'e Zinc	1⅝	100 do	29
202 do	1⅝	5 sh First N B	128

A CHANCE IN SILVER MINING
SELDOM OFFERED.
A Safe and Sure Investment.
THE CORONA SILVER MINING CO.
OF
Lander Hill, Auster, Nevada.
OFFICE:
No. 243 South SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
PRESIDENT,
CHARLES WELSH.
TREASURER.
WILLIAM F. ANDERSON.
DIRECTORS,
CHARLES WELSH,
WM. F. PATTERSON, M. D.,
ROBERT P. KING,
T. W. SMITH,
WM. F. ANDERSON,
CHARLES MATTHEWS, M. D.,
JOHN W. DE BARGER,
JAMES F. REED.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Corona Silver Mining Company, it was

Resolved, That in order to raise a further working capital, Two Thousand Five Hundred Shares of the Capital Stock be sold at the price or sum of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE.

Resolved, That the remainder of the WORKING CAPITAL SHALL NOT BE SOLD AT A LESS SUM THAN AT PAR, OR TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE.

CALL OR SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
WM. J. RAINNIE, SECRETARY,
4 13 sw6t4p* NO. 243 SOUTH SIXTH ST.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Would invite especial attention to his superior assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,
SPRING UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
FOR
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
ALSO TO HIS
IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT.
The Cut, Material, Finish, and Workmanship cannot be surpassed by any in the market. [1 22 rp

THE CHINGARORA
ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!
The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. Both its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.
Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been prepared to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.
A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.
The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.
We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere at $1 per lb.
EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,
Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of
Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [8 18 mwfam4p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [319 3mrp
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FINE CHEESE.
Swiss Gruyere, Rochefort,
English Stilton, Imitation Stilton,
English Dairy, Pine Apple,
Round Dutch, Sap Sago.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
3 14 Corner EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

W.H. DESKS. IIINTH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

STOLEN, FROM No. 619 WALNUT STREET, No. 8. Twenty printed pamphlets of evidence in the suit of Hubbell vs. The United States, about Explosive Shells, Court of Claims' Case. Inform at above office.
Waste Paper Dealers please notice. 4 29 3t

DR. WISHART.
WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?
DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.
2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.
3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.
4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.
5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.
6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.
7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.
8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.
9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.
10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.
11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.
12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.
13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.
N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.
Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."
Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.
L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.
Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.
If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.
It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.
It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.
It strengthens the debilitated system.
It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.
It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.
Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.
It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.
CAUTION.
Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.
The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged; and I say and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile impostors.
L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second street, west side,
Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. [3 27 wslm4

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE GREAT RAILWAY COMBINATION OF NEW JERSEY.—*The First Joint Report of the Associated Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, and New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company*, has just been submitted to the stockholders. It is a document which contains many facts and figures of great interest to the business community of this city, and we therefore present the following summary of its contents:—

The report opens with a historical sketch of the "joint companies," from which it appears that, by an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, passed February 15, 1831, the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies were virtually consolidated into one organization. On the 22d of April, 1836, these two Companies entered into an agreement with the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, by the terms of which the net profits of the three Companies were to be divided, share and share alike. On the 28th of January, 1867, the "joint companies" entered into a similar contract with the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, the consolidation being approved by two-thirds of the stockholders of all the Companies interested, in pursuance of the requirements of an act of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1867.

The four companies are thus practically consolidated into one, although each still maintains a separate organization, in addition to the joint organization. The following is a list of the various boards of officers:—

Delaware and Raritan Canal Company.—President, R. F. Stockton; Treasurer, Richard Stockton; Secretary, John P. Stockton.

Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.—President, William H. Gatzmer; Treasurer, Richard Stockton; Secretary, Samuel J. Bayard.

New Jersey Railroad Company.—President, Alfred L. Dennis; Treasurer, H. J. Southmayd; Secretary, F. W. Rankin.

Officers of the Joint Board.—President, Ashbel Welch; Vice-President, Hamilton Fish; Secretary, Joseph P. Bradly.

The four Companies of the combination have now under their control a canal and two lines of railway—each connecting the cities of Philadelphia and New York.

In addition to these lines, they are largely interested in many other railway lines and auxiliary companies, the extent of which interest is exhibited in the following statement:—

Company.	Stock held by Joint Co's	Per-centage	Debt held by Joint Co's	Total.
Belvidere Delaware R. R....	$993,400	99½	$442,125	$1,435,525
Flemington R.R.	115,000	76⅔	122,379	237,379
W. Jersey R. R.	587,500	80½	369,000	956,500
Burlington Co. R. R.	161,840	52½	7,200	169,040
L'ng Branch and Seashore R. R.	.....	...	40,066	40,066
Freehold and Jamesb'g R. R.	173,300	75	.....	173,300
Millstone and N. Brunswick R. R.	48,000	47	.....	48,000
P'th Amboy and Woodb'dge RR	30,000	52½	.....	30,000
Other Co.'s	1,084,070	...	303,900	1,387,970
Total	$3,297,766	.....	$1 284,670	$4,582,430

The liabilities of the "joint companies" are shown in the following table:—

Stock of Del. and Raritan Canal Company	$2,521,300	
Stock of Camden and Amboy Railroad Company	5,000,000	
Stock of New Jersey Railroad Company	5,000,000	
Stock of Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Co.	1,099,120	
	$13,620,420	
Deduct amount of either Company held by itself	645,000	
Total stock outstanding		$12,975,420
25 per cent of "scrip" stock to be issued, already issued		466,113
Undivided earnings of Joint Co.'s		1,072,994
Undivided earnings of New Jersey Railroad Company		657,449
Undivided earnings of Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Co		555,065
Debt of old "joint companies":—		
English debt (£380,550)	$1,841,862	
Loans overdue	3,335	
Loans due 1867	210,600	
" 1870	358,040	
" 1875	675,000	
" 1885	1,700,000	
" 1889	867,000	
Consolidated loan, 1889	4,457,300	
Bonds and Mortgages	109,000	
		10,182,137
Ditto of New Jersey Railroad Co		855,000
Ditto of Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Co		200,000
Total liabilities		$26,974,178

In the following table the investments are shown:—

Cost Delaware and Raritan Canal	$4,381,251
Cost Camden and Amboy Railroad	10,099,001
Cost New Jersey Railroad	5,658,789
Cost Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad	1,675,790
Total cost of works directly owned	$21,814,831
Total stock in auxiliary Companies	3,297,766
Bonds of Auxiliaries	547,000
Advances to Auxiliaries	657,670
Unappropriated Accounts	115,571
Cash and Cash Items of old Companies	199,985
Cash and Cash Items of New Jersey Railroad Company	224,415
Cash and Cash Items of Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company	36,940
Total investments	$26,974,178

The current receipts and payments of the Associated Companies during 1866, not including dividends or interest paid, were as follows.—

	Receipts.	Payments.	Net.
Del. and Raritan Canal Company	$1,294,156	$360,513	$933,642
Camden and Amboy Railroad Company	$4,312,895	3,801,732	511,162
Old "Joint Companies," receipts	$292,099		
Deduct interest received	53,234	238,805	
Payments	$788,636		
Deduct int. paid	686,765	101,871	136,934
Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company	836,814		
Payments	$718,952		
Deduct int. paid	16,929	697,023	139,791
New Jersey Railroad Co	1,770,862		
Expenses	$981,847		
Add taxes paid	137,327	1,119 174	651,687
	$8,453,533	$6,080,315	$2,373,218
Interest paid Old "Joint Companies"	$686,765		
Deduct interest recieved	53 234		
Net interest paid	$633,511		
Philadelphia and Trenton RR. Company		16,920	
New Jersey Railroad Co		55,029	
			706,069
Total aggregate dividend paid			$1,667,148

The business of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, for 1866, is shown in the following statement:—

Receipts from tolls, etc		$1,294,156
Expenses	$243,494	
Taxes	117,019	
		360,513
Net receipts for canal business		$933,642

The receipts of the railroad companies for the year were as follows:—

Passenger Receipts, Camden and Amboy Railroad	$1,437,440	
Passenger Receipts, New Jersey Railroad	1,275,588	
Passenger Receipts, Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad	782,311	
Total Passenger Receipts		$3,495,350
Freight Receipts, Camden and Amboy Railroad	$1,842,081	
Freight Receipts, New Jersey Railroad	269,768	
Freight Receipts, Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad	16,437	
Total Freight Receipts		$2,128,287
Miscellaneous Receipts		305,866
Total Receipts for railroad business		$5,929,504

The expenses incurred by the various railroads were as follows:—

Operating the Camden and Amboy Railroad	$2,562,100	
Taxes	247,409	
Total expenses Camden and Amboy R. R.		$2,809,509
Operating New Jersey R.R.	981,847	
Taxes	137,327	
Total expenses New Jersey Railroad		1,119,174
Operating Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad	659,934	
Taxes	37,088	
Total expenses Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad		697,023
Grand total of railroad expenses		$4,625,707
Railroad receipts		5,929,504
Net railroad receipts		$1,303,797
Net canal receipts		933,642
Total net receipts of joint companies		$2,237,439
Net receipts from auxiliary companies		136,934
		$2,374,374
Loss on steam towing	$1,156	
Interest paid	706,070	
		707,226
Aggregate dividend funds		$1,667,148

The traffic on the different works of the joint Companies, during the year 1866, was as follows:—

"Superior" tonnage of Canal	368,013
"Interior" tonnage of Canal (coal)	2,282,206
Other tonnage of Canal	207,028
Total tonnage of Canal	2 857,244
Through Passengers on Railroads	689,110
Way Passengers, C. and A. R.R. and Phila. and Trenton R. R.	887,862
Way Passengers, New Jersey Railroad	2,998,452
	3,886,314
Total number passengers carried	4,575,424
Through Freight Tonnage on railr'ds	332,238
All other Freight	492,657
Total Tonnage of railroads	824,895
Amount of Specie carried	$56,593,772 49

LARGE FIRE THIS MORNING—SIX BUILDINGS GREATLY DAMAGED.—This morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the kitchen of the dining saloon conducted by Messrs. Crosby & Holbrook, No. 805 Arch street. The fire reached the stairway, which it followed until it reached the garret, where it made full headway, burning the roof entirely off. The back part of the building and the lower stories at the rear end, where the fire originated, are burned out.

Messrs. Crosby & Holbroke are badly damaged by both fire and water. Mr. Holbroke, who resides in the building, has no insurance upon his furniture that is damaged, but the fixtures and stock of the restaurant and confectionery is covered by $5000, divided as follows, $3000 in the Spring Garden, and $2000 in the Penn Fire, which will fully cover the loss by the fire.

Residing with Mr. Holbroke were Mr. Crosby, J. A. Jusley, John Smith, and Captain Purvere, making with the wife of Mr. Holbroke six persons in the building at the time of the fire. Mr. Holbroke and wife, and Crosby, were rescued from the third story of the burning building by means of the ladders of the Washington Hose and Empire Hook and Ladder Company, their retreat down stairs being cut off by the flames, Mrs. Wolbroke being rescued by Mr. Waldon of the Empire Company.

Mr. Imlay managed to escape out of the front dormer window on to the next roof; Captain Purvere and Mr. Smith by the rear window in the same manner. This building is owned by J. Francis Fisher. Loss $2000. Fully insured.

The flames extended west to No. 807 Arch street, the first floor of which is occupied by Charles Jackson as an oyster saloon, which was slightly damaged by water. No insurance.

The second floor was occupied as a dressmaking establishment by Misses Hicks & Thomas, who succeeded in getting their stock out with but little damage by water. The upper story and garret was used by J. M. Weiner & Co. as a perfumery establishment, who lose about $300, without insurance, having had a policy the day previous cancelled. The roof of this building was burnt off. The building is owned by Mrs. Catharine O'Bern, and is damaged to the amount of $1000, fully insured in the Franklin.

No. 809, owned by Eli K. Price, was damaged by the burning of the roof, to the amount of $500, insured in the Hand-in-hand Company. Mrs. E. R. Wagoner occupied it as a trimming store, who sustains a loss in goods by water, but which is fully covered by insurance in the Franklin and American Companies.

No. 811, also owned by Mr. Price, was damaged by water, but not to a great amount.

From No. 805 the fire made its way eastward to No. 802, owned by J. Francis Fisher, which was burned pretty extensively, and perfectly flooded with water. The upper portion was occupied by Mr. M. F. Spilling, as a dwelling. Mr. S. also occupied the first floor of No. 801 as a grocery, and the second story as a dwelling. His household effects were badly damaged, and his groceries in the cellar of No. 801 were perfectly saturated and deluged.

The damage by fire was slight. He is fully insured in the Greentree and other companies. The first floor of No. 802 was used as a tobacco store, which sustained a small loss, covered by insurance in the Spring Garden and Fire Association.

A man by the name of Morrell, while passing the building, was injured by being struck on the head by a shutter falling from a third-story window. He was taken to his place of business, in Arch, near Tenth street. It was believed by many that he sustained a severe concussion of the brain.

A BURGLARIOUS OPERATION—A LARGE SAFE BLOWN OPEN AND ROBBED OF $5000 WORTH OF JEWELRY.—This morning Messrs. C. & A. Pequignot, the proprietors of a watch-case manufacturing establishment on the third floor of the building No. 22 South Fifth street, were startled on entering the place to find that burglars had been operating there during the night. From the result of an investigation, we learn that about 9½ o'clock last night, some persons, by means of a trap-door in the roof, made an entrance into the building.

From the fourth story they passed into the third, occupied by Messrs. Pequignot. They then commenced their operations upon the safe. In the door of this they drilled a hole and filled it with powder, laying a long train of the same explosive material along the floor, and connected with the hole by a fuse.

To prevent any disastrous effects of the explosion, the safe was held by some ropes bound over it and fixed down to the floor by means of large screws; and before the door was placed a smaller safe, in order that the concussion should not make too much racket. The train was fired, and the lock was blown open with noise to be plainly heard in the next house, but the inmates entertained no suspicions, and, consequently, gave no alarm.

After blowing open the lock, a large bar, sharp pointed, was forced into the aperture, and the interior reached. From the safe was taken silver and gold watches and watch-cases, newly manufactured, with gold and silver filings, and pieces of each of the precious metals in solid lumps, all valued at about $5000.

After this operation the burglars made their way out of the trap-door with so much alarm and haste, that they dropped quite an amount of gold filings upon the trap-door steps, as well as watches and other valuables, to the amount of about $10,000. The establishment did not present a very satisfactory appearance this morning, as everything was overhauled and rummaged, in order to aid the burglars, of whom nothing has been heard.

BIT AN EAR OFF.—Christian Eberly and Jacob Beiter got into some difficulty yesterday noon, in the "Dutch Row," on Trenton avenue near the Reading Railroad. It is alleged that Eberly, in his rage, bit off the left ear of Beiter. For this the former was arrested and committed by Alderman Fitch in default of $1000 bail.

THE OLD GUARD, No. 1.—This organization, composed of honorary members of the Hibernia Fire Company, will give their annual ball to-morrow evening, at Musical Fund Hall. The managers have spared neither trouble nor expense in making this the reunion of the season.

ENTERED ON HIS DUTIES.—Mr. Charles Abel, recently confirmed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District, entered on the disnue for the First District, entered on the discharge of his duties this morning. The only appointment he made for the present was Dr. George W. Holstein, one of the old Deputies.

THE SALE OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.—In consequence of the advertisement that has appeared in the papers for some days past, in accordance with the law made and provided in such cases, a large assemblage of individuals of a speculative turn of mind gathered at the auction store, No. 202 Market street, to witness the sale of parcels that have accumulated at the Adams Express Company's office, whose rightful owners could not be found.

There were those persons present who go in on "ground floors" (when they can, but failing that, take the next story); those who make strenuous efforts to have opera houses of their own; those who buy envelopes, big with promise and sealing wax, for twenty-five cents; all of those, probably, who are in the habit of buying their pigs in a poke, which latter remark we hardly understand ourselves, though we can conceive very clearly how, after you buy a pig, you use many a poke before you get it home, and here were gathered those disposed to be funny, not intent on purchase; and close beside was Israel Isaacs and Isaac Jacob and their friends, who only manifested an interest of two per cent. a month in every object around them; here were women bidders and men bidders; and, indeed, could the internal mind be known, their varieties could not be excelled by the ingredients of the parcels they were there to buy; and spectators were there, and reporters too, to witness the great "sell." All gathered like eagles around the carcass, which was wrapped up in the following words:—

☞ ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S AUCTION Sale of Unclaimed Packages, by H. P. Wolbert, Auctioneer, No. 202 Market street, Philadelphia.

Previous to putting in some of his knocks, the auctioneer spoiled a little of the game by first knocking the expectations of idlers, by the announcement that all packages purchased must be left on the shelves till to-morrow, and a little deposit left with the clerk to-day. It was raining quite hard out of doors at that time, but the damper this put on those indoors far exceeded the heaviest wet; but as it was impossible for those well wedged in to retire, they had to keep their feelings of disgust likewise "wedged," and to complete their ignominious defeat the auctioneer went on to say that those who could not leave the articles must not open them in the store! This was too much. A cry of fire in the street might have started some out, but such a shot as this, fired over the empty heads and pockets of so many, brought a complete surrender of all their day's hopes. With these conditions of sale the auction began.

Forcefully to the hour the auctioneer raised himself and hammer on the rostrum, to knock down more hopes for less money than is generally done at one time, even in this day of oil strikes and late frosts.

The first article brought under the hammer, figuratively speaking, for the article itself was more than Philip, the colored porter, could move, was advertised as "Bx, Avery W. C., Holidaysburg."

"Gentlemen, what have I bid for this box? shall I say fifty dollars—forty—thirty—make a bid, gentlemen—ten dollars have I bid. Philip, what do you think the box contains?" "I don't know, sir. It's heavy and pretty much bruised." "A barouche! Gentlemen, Philip says probably a barouche, what's bid? have I one dollar, only one dollar? thank you, sir, going one doll—doll—doll—doll—only o-n-e dollar for a box probably containing a barouche, and who knows but a pair of horses—"quarter!" thank you, sir, one and a quarter—quarter—quarter, shall I say three-eighths? one-and-a-quarter, once, twice, gone!

"Now, gentlemen, No. 42,600. '2 CHAIRS, G. H. BROWN, ATT.' This party was not found. What have I bid for two chairs? One for the lawyer and the other for his client. The high-backed one for the lawyer, no doubt, as he was probably weak in that region, in some points anyhow. (Laughter.) What's bid? Five dollars—four—three—two! Two dollars, two dolls, two dolls, two dolls"—and, the usual tongue gymnastics gone through, the chairs were knocked down, while the buyer had to come down for fear he might "go back" on the chairs

"Now No. 26,160. 'Pcl. LANDIS & M. DR.,' "Here's a parcel a little rubbed, what's bid for this?" A voice—"What's in it?" "I'm no psychologist or phrenologist." Another voice—"Feel its bumps!" (Laughter.) "No doubt there's money in it—what's bid?" A voice—"Is it heavy?" "Has it got the rock in it on which the church split? (Great laughter.) Gentlemen, what have I bid for it? A female voice, "Ten cents." Very well, ten cents, cents, cents; and so on until it was knocked down to the fair and original bidder, whose name was already on the books with an advance paid up, and this parcel was charged against it and laid on the shelf.

The auctioneer now had got into a strata of parcels of an insignificant size, and notwithstanding his flashes of wit, and his many new and original observations about valuable goods always coming in small packages, it was evident that this crowd was after bulk, not quality, and he was too glad, as were the agents of the Express Company, who were sprinkled around, to take to some of the weightier matters of the law, and barrels seemed to be especial favorites, perhaps many thought they contained Thanksgiving dinners that had started for the "Boys" in camp, and were switched off here, or they might contain dishes or kitchen furniture, or stolen silks, and other valuables put up in this rough manner purposely to deceive as to their true contents; however that may be, the rougher the box or barrel, more lively was the bidding.

The sale concluded, no doubt, to the satisfaction of the company and the auctioneer. The bidders did not know whether they were the victims of ill-luck or fortune's fancies, and this pleasing uncertainty marked itself plainly on their faces in about eight minutes after their first deposit; and they are still waiting for their doom at the opening of the seals to-morrow.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HACK-OWNERS.—A notice has just been issued by the Department of Public Highways, that all owners of hacks, carriages, etc., kept for hire, are notified to renew their licenses on or before the 1st of June next. The first section of the ordinance states that "every hack, stage coach, cab, chariot, couchee, coupe, barouche, landon, or other vehicle, whether on wheels or runners, except omnibuses and railroad cars, drawn by one or more horses or other animal power, which shall be used in the city of Philadelphia for the conveyance of persons, for hire, from place to place within the said city, shall be deemed a hackney carriage within the meaning of this ordinance." The notice further states that any person using or driving the same shall renew their license, under a penalty of $5.

POLICE STATISTICS FOR APRIL.—The following statement exhibits the number of arrests made in each Police District of the city for the month of April:—

District.		District.	
1	222	13	52
2	508	14	
3	410	15	57
4	289	16	137
5	364	Harbor	24
6	141	Reserve	14
7	106	Beggar Department	33
8	230	Chesnut Hill	6
9	216	Park Police	36
10	236	Bay Sergeants	36
11	119		
12	176	Total	3559

FATAL ACCIDENT.—James Thompson, "middle breakman" on the 8:30 line from Camden to Amboy, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, met with a fatal accident near Bordentown, on Monday evening. He was running along the top of the cars in order to be in time in making his report at that place, when what is known as the Cranberry Bridge struck him, mashing his skull terribly. He was not discovered until the cars arrived at South river, when the conductor of the train found him in an insensible condition. He was taken to Amboy, where he died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Deceased resided at Burlington, and was a single man.

OWING to the heavy storm this morning the great sale of French bronzes, Rocaglia China goods, etc., the special importation of the Messrs. Vitti Bros., will be continued this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—At noon to-day the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company assembled at the Board of Trade Rooms, and selected the following gentlemen to serve as Directors during the ensuing year:—Stephen Flanagan, Henry Winsor, James A. Wright, Winfield S. Russell, Richard Wood, Benjamin Perkins, Jr., and William Massey.

LARCENY OF A SHAWL.—Delia Smith and Mary Kripps were arrested on Broad street, near Christian, last night, by Officer Baily, for stealing a shawl from a lady at the Broad and Prime streets depot. They were committed by Alderman Lutz in default of $500 bail each.

THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT ROCKLAND.—Since our yesterday's report of the total destruction of Messrs. Jessup & Moore's large paper mills, at Rockland, on the Brandywine, five miles distant from Wilmington, we have gleaned the following additional particulars. This conflagration is recorded as one of the greatest which has visited that section of the country. The Rockland mill contained four Fourdrinier machines, which turned out 16,000 pounds of paper per day—their sizes being two of 84 inches in width, one of 62, and another of 54 inches. This mill was in full running operation day and night, and the paper that seventy-five hands could turn out in twenty-four hours fully employed sixteen teamsters in transporting it to the various roads. The fire was discovered shortly after 2 P. M. on Monday last, in the ragpickers' room, where it is supposed it originated from the ignition of a box of matches. The flames spread with the greatest rapidity, soon enveloping the whole building; but they were soon hid by the dense black smoke which rolled up in huge columns. Curiously enough, the proprietors felt themselves safe in this building from any evil effects of the fiery element, since they had taken great precautions in having a large steam pump built near it, of a capacity which insured, on application, the stoppage of any conflagration; but, as it so happened, the steam pipe connecting the boiler with the pump passed through where the fire first originated, and was soon warped and destroyed by the flames, and the pump was useless. The Water Witch Steam Fire Company of Wilmington arrived at the scene too late to make their services available.

There was in close proximity to the burning building, a large gas manufacturing establishment, which supplied the mill with light. It was at once noticed that, should the raging element reach this building, a terrible explosion would result. Mr. Luke, having this edifice in charge, with courage, risking suffocation, which was imminent, entered the building, and turned open the valve of the gasometer, thus allowing the supply to escape.

The works, with all their valuable machinery, crude stock, and manufactured paper, were all destroyed, with no vestige left but iron wheels and cranks and engines, warped and useless, surrounded by blackened and crumbling walls.

The total loss exceeds our announcement of yesterday, being about $350,000, with an insurance of $110,000. The mill destroyed was used in manufacturing paper for printing purposes mainly, and supplied that article to the papers of Wilmington, the New York *Independent*, New York *Weekly*, and Bonner's New York *Ledger*, and shipped a large quantity to California.

Notwithstanding this catastrophe, it will not materially affect the business of Messrs. Jessup & Moore, as the other mills—the Augustine Mill on the Brandywine, the Coderus Mill at York, Pa., and the Flat Rock and Wood-Pulp Paper Mill at Manayunk—have a producing capacity of nearly thirty thousand pounds a day. Nevertheless, it is thought it will tend to enhance the value of the paper stock on hand at all surrounding establishments.

THE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, during the month of April, were as follows:

	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
	Foreign.	*Coastwise.*	*Foreign.*	*Coastwise.*
Steamships	3	17	3	31
Ships	4	2	5	1
Barges	32	6	21	4
Barquentine	1	...	...	...
Brigs	57	16	33	26
Schooners	38	274	7	345
Steamers	...	61	...	62
Total	35	386	67	449

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., of Lee Avenue Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., has received a call to the pulpit of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets, in this city. It is earnestly hoped that this distinguished clergyman will see it to be his duty to come back to this city, where a glorious field is ready for his talents, energy, and popularity, and where he can do, perhaps, more good in the cause of the Great Master than in any other church in the country.

BONNETS AND CODFISH.—Rosanna Thomas was arrested yesterday, for stealing from a charity institution in this city two dozen of large, expensive white linen bonnets, and one exceedingly large codfish. She was caught at Eighth and Filzwater streets, Alderman Tittermary committed her for a further hearing.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Lawrence Morton, who resides on Fisher street, above Cumberland avenue, last night about 12 o'clock returned home drunk, it is alleged. In a difficulty with his wife he struck her terribly with a brick, cutting a deep gash upon her left temple. Alderman Fitch committed him.

A DESTRUCTIVE INDIVIDUAL.—John Tyson came from Montgomery county to this city. Whether intoxicated, it is not stated, but, nevertheless, he did maliciously break a gaslight top, and some fancifully made tree-boxes, in and about Seventh and Girard avenue. Alderman Fitch committed him.

ASSAULT.—Patrick Dooly, in a fit of anger, struck John Henry a heavy blow upon the face, and then proceeded to handle him according to the approved method of the ring, at Ninth and Filbert streets. He was committed by Alderman Williams in default of bail to answer.

WE ARE SELLING

Cassimere Suits, all-wool, as low as	$10·00
" " better for	12·00
" " "	15·00
Black Suits, all-wool, as low as	18·00
" " better for	20·00
" " "	25·00

Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none for style and fit, and manufactured with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Persons accustomed to having their goods made to order can save 25 to 33 per cent. by selecting from our ready-made stock, and secure garments equal in all respects.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

G. S. C. E.

An unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests, and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make, and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices*.

For those who prefer to have their clothing made to order, we have a custom department in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call. PERRY & Co.,

Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

AT THE sale of unclaimed packages of the Adams Express Company was one box on which the bidding was quite lively, and the article was run up to a good price. On the purchaser opening it, it was found to contain strawberry plants, of course useless. The bidding was incited by the box being one of those used by Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent clothiers under the Continental, for sending home clothing. No doubt the excited bidders were bidding in the hopes of getting a Spring Suit of the make of that popular house.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—From the reports of the dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera-morbus; and even Asiatic cholera yields to its magic power.—*Montreal Transcript.*

STOP YOUR HAIR FROM FALLING OUT, and stimulate it to a luxuriant growth by using Jayne's Hair Tonic. It will impart to the hair a rich and glossy appearance, and, at the same time, keep the scalp clear from scurf and dandruff. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, have a fine assortment of Gentlemen and Youths' Latest Styles of Hats, and are prepared to suit all tastes.

MAY COUPONS
GOLD, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, May 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

WITH the return of Spring it is the usual custom to replenish the wardrobe with goods suitable for the season. Gentlemen are recommended to call on Ritchie & Woelpper, No. 27 North Eighth street, for Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Ties, Suspenders, and everything in that line.

A LARGE VOLUME would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as a safe, efficient, and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonderful.

LIFE-SIZE Photographs in Oil, giving that ease and naturalness which portraits never give: none so satisfactory as those made at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

ALL WE ASK is a fair comparison in quality and prices. We will sell nothing but reliable goods, and at low prices.
RITCHIE & WOELPPER,
No. 27 North Eighth street,
Butts' old stand.

BEDDING OF BEST QUALITY
And at lowest prices.
J. G. FULLER,
No. 932 Ridge Avenue,
Near Vine street,
Formerly No. 9 S. Seventh street.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Ladies' Under Vests, in great variety, from late auction sales, commencing at 60 cents for Gauze Merinoes, which cost double that to import.
RITCHIE & WOELPPER,
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DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
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TO LADIES.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, have all the novelties in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Hats.

HUNKEY DOREY AND BLACK CROOK.
Hunkey Dorey Tie. McIntire & Brother.
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No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CLARK—GARBER.—On the 30th ultimo, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. CHARLES E. CLARK to Miss AMANDA GARBER, both of this city. No cards.

SCOTT—COUNTISS.—On December 9, at the Parsonage of the Ebenezer M. E. Church, No. 408 Catharine street, by the Rev. T. W. Simpers, Mr. JAMES T. SCOTT to Miss REBECCA COUNTISS, all of this city.

DIED.

KELLY.—Suddenly, on the 30th ultimo, WILLIAM J. KELLY, son of William and the late Margaret Kelly, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Company A, 2d D. C. Volunteers, Norma Association, Northern Liberty Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 403 Richmond street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MAXWELL.—On Wednesday morning, the 1st instant, Rev. J. GORDON MAXWELL, Rector of Emanuel Church, Philadelphia, in the 52d year of his age.

His funeral will proceed from his late residence, No. 1505 Girard avenue, on Saturday next at 10½ o'clock A. M., to Emanuel Church, where the funeral services will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely. His male relatives and friends and the members of his congregation are invited to attend, without further notice. ***

SCHENCK.—On the 27th instant, THOMAS SCHENCK, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1324 Thompson street, on Thursday afternoon, May 2, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

SCHULTZ.—On Tuesday, April 30, ALEXANDER H. SCHULTZ, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1859 Mervine street, Friday, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. Services at Zion Church, corner of Eighth street and Columbia avenue, at 4½ o'clock. Interment at Rhinebeck, N. Y. **

WANDELL.—On the 28th instant, ELLEN VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of John Wandell, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Chelten avenue, Germantown, on Thursday afternoon, May 2, at 2 o'clock. **

☞ MASS MEETING, IRRESPECTIVE OF COLOR.

All who are in favor of making all men equal in the eye of the law; all who think the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are the expressions of the anti slavery sentiment of an anti-slavery people, will assemble at the
COURT HOUSE, CAMDEN, N. J.,
On THURSDAY EVENING, May 2, at 8 o'clock.
Hon. A. G. CATTELL,
Ex-Governor WM. A. NEWELL,
Attorney-General ROBESON, and
Hon. EDWARD BETTLE
have been invited to speak. Addresses will be delivered by
Hon. E. A. STANSBURY, of Morris county,
Rev. DOUGHTY MILLER, of Philadelphia,
Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL,
Hon. G. W. N. CUSTIS, and
ISAIAH WARE, Esq., of Philadelphia.
Ladies are invited to attend. 5 1 2t

SMALL AND LARGE SIZES OF EXTRA quality Brass Spring Padlocks, with duplicate keys to each. An invoice just opened.
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GOOD COAL IN LARGE QUANTITIES IS frequently thrown away with your ashes for want of proper means to screen it out. The several styles of Patent Ash Sifters sold by us will do this thoroughly, and often more than pay for themselves in the fuel saved. TRUMAN & SHAW,
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FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street

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FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market,
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate,
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NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600
REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
JAPANNED WARE,
WOODEN-WARE.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
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ETIQUETTES OF GRIEF.

There is nothing in which peculiarities and differences of character show themselves more strikingly than in the variety of ways in which people take their griefs. By griefs, we mean those sorrows which are the result of some bereavement. There is no one whose heart is so dead to all regard for others, or so absorbed by self-love, that there is not some one object the loss of which would plunge him into the most profound grief. Every one has his tender side, as well as his weak point. Some possess a greater number of interests than others, but every one has something, a husband, a wife, a child, or a friend which occupies his thoughts and care, the presence or loss of which makes life a pleasure or a blank. It is quite true that "the heart knoweth its own bitterness," and that no one can properly estimate the trials of his neighbor, or calculate beforehand how any one will conduct himself under affliction. You cannot argue upon it, nor safely draw any inferences on the subject. It is one of the mysteries of the human heart which no one can solve, and, being so, it is as unfair as it is narrow-minded to say that this or that person does not feel so strongly as another because his conduct or expression does not tally with certain laws or rules which we may have chosen to lay down on the matter. It is quite possible to argue both ways on a subject of this kind; but it is not safe to pronounce upon any one as really deficient in feeling because he does not act according to our notions of the way in which we believe that we should ourselves act under similar circumstances. We are not lawgivers, and have no right to lay down rules for others in such matters, especially as they are beyond the reach of any law.

A great grief often changes the character so wonderfully that we are not able to recognize it again. Like a veil, it hides from our sight the expression with which we have grown familiar and are wont to look for; or, like blindness, it takes the light out of the eyes that used to shine brightly upon us. We have known instances of persons who were the gayest of the gay, on whom the ordinary trials of life could make no impression; who have seemed to live in the present, and to be the life of the circle in which they moved; who had no care, no thought for the morrow; apparently without any special interests, because the whole world was to them as an instrument of sweet music, which was always ready to respond to their slightest touch, and about whom it would have been difficult to predicate what would or would not touch them. We have known such struck down by an overwhelming grief. Death laid his hands on some treasure which they scarcely knew how much they prized, and of which they always felt secure, because it was always there; the reaper came and carried off the flower they loved, and in a moment the heart was frozen, ice-bound with grief. The sunshine had gone out of their lives, and had left them to grope their way in the darkness. From that moment they were changed, transformed almost beyond the power of recognition.

Others, again, have lived for years in the selfish enjoyment of the blessings which surrounded them, have culpably neglected those who have been the chief ministers to their comfort, treating them with selfish indifference, and showing but little if any regard for their happiness; and when death has deprived them of the companionship of one whose unselfish, unwearied, and patient love chiefly conduced to their comfort, they have bewailed their loss in ceaseless tears, and have exhibited the most overwhelming sense of their bereavement, and have quite taken the world by surprise at their poignant grief, betokening an affection for which no one gave them credit. There have been men of great reserve who feel acutely, but the outward signs of whose joys and sorrows do not lie on the surface. No one supposes them to be capable of any great sensibility, and yet they suffer acutely; grief gnaws into their hearts; they go on their way silently but deeply mourning over the graves of their dead. Even they who have been exceedingly demonstrative in their affection towards a beloved object will sometimes occasion the greatest surprise to their friends by the manner in which they behave under affliction. They will speak almost lightly of the dead; will comment upon the last moments; repeat over again and again the last words; describe the last looks; and even discuss the appearance of the body as it lies shrouded in its coffin. They will speak of themselves as "crushed," "annihilated," and "desolate" in tones and accents inconsistent with such language. They will take the greatest personal interest in the arrangements for the funeral; will act as a kind of master of the ceremonies, or chief undertaker; or will be strict in their inquiry how everything went off; and will demand the most exact and detailed account of the proceedings of the day, and the remarks that were made; and will take an evident pride in the respect that may have been paid to the memory of the deceased.

Others, again, who have seemed to live only in the presence of some beloved one, will shrink from the very mention of the name; will never suffer it to be uttered in their presence, much less ever allow it to escape their own lips. It is almost as if some disgrace were attached to it, as if something of dishonor and shame were associated with it. It is folded up in the past, never to be unfolded again; or erased, as if a sponge had been taken to blot out the name for ever. And yet it is not really forgotten. The beloved name is enshrined in the heart, treasured up there like withered flowers within the leaves of some precious book, or like the relics which the devout pilgrim honors. There are they also whose love is beyond all dispute, who take an entirely opposite line, and can talk of nothing else. It is the unvarying theme of their conversation and their letters. If any attempt is made to divert the thought into some other channel bearing more upon daily life and the blessings that remain, they ingeniously manage to make them drift back again to the subject of their sorrow. Every scrap of writing is produced, to be read again and again; every incident is narrated till sympathy is almost worn threadbare, and the over-indulged grief becomes a monomania. We are strangely constituted beings, often, in extremes, moved in various ways by our passions and affections. It is quite intelligible that a violent shock should, for a time, almost unhinge the mind, and drive it into eccentricities; and it is, therefore, the more unfair to judge and condemn harshly any form which sorrow may take that is not altogether in unison with received customs. We cannot grieve by rule and measure. Small griefs are loud, but great ones still.

'Angry hearts grieve loud awhile,
Broken hearts are dumb and smile."

Laughter comes not from profound joy, nor weeping from deep sorrow. It is true that tears and sorrow are frequent companions, but rarely in their highest excesses, and therefore there is nothing more fallacious than the outward sights of sorrow. The chances are, that the affliction which shrinks from publicity, seeks to be invisible, and avoids ceremony, is more true and deep than that which finds its solace in that outward display which invites the comment of the world at large.

It always appeared to us as peculiarly hard that our gracious Queen was at one time censured for indulging her sorrow. If any one had greater cause than another to mourn, it was she. Placed by Providence in an exalted and trying position, she needed all the support and aid that an intelligent mind and a faithful, loyal, and loving heart could afford. No sorrow, care, or anxiety had hitherto entered her home, which was the very type of domestic felicity. Suddenly, the greatest of all possible trials befell her, at a time when the age of her children made a father's hand and counsel all the more necessary; and who could blame her that she did not mourn by rule? that she still reveres and honors the memory of one for whom the whole nation wept? There have been others in humbler rank, no doubt, equally sorely tried, who have mourned all the days of their life, and who can never bring themselves to discard the symbols of their desolation, or to return to the world as if it still possessed any charms for them. They prefer the quiet of their own home circle, and no one questions their right to indulge their preference; but then it must be acknowledged that society has no direct and positive claim upon them. It is one of the penalties of the most exalted rank, that they who occupy it must, to a certain extent, put a restraint upon their natural desire for privacy. In her gradual approach to her former life, let us deal gently and lovingly with our Queen, as a child would towards a parent, that she may know that we understand and can appreciate the great sacrifice she is making of herself for the public good, and that we are fully sensible that human nature is the same in all—that the stricken heart of both rich and poor alike need repose and time to recover itself.

There is, however, one aspect of this subject—the expression of grief—with which we confess to have very little patience. We allude to certain etiquettes which, in many instances, are followed to an absurd extent. There are some persons in the world who cannot exist without satisfying themselves that all they do is *en regle*. We have known instances in which when the death of a relation has been announced, for whom the survivors had no feeling but that of dislike, that they think it necessary to shut themselves up in their rooms, as if they were overwhelmed with affliction. They go through the farce of pretending to a sorrow which all the world knows they do not feel. Heirs who never cared for those from whom they inherit, think it necessary to go through certain formalities. A brother who has supplanted us in our birthright, or in the affections of some one on whom we were dependent, and who has plotted against us to his own advantage and our injury; a child, whose disobedience and want of affection has been the trial and torment of our lives; a mother, who has forsaken or neglected her children; and a wife, who has been the bane of her home, cannot cause the same sorrow and regret as those whose faithfulness, tender care, dutifulness, unselfishness, and uprightness have endeared them to all who have been associated with them. And yet no distinction is made; the same etiquettes are observed, the same retirement from the world, the same expressions, the same language is adopted in both instances. We do not of course, refer to the custom of wearing mourning, which is a rule which cannot be dispensed with; and, so far, etiquette may serve us in good stead, when it prevents our proclaiming too plainly to the world the estimation in which we have held our deceased relatives and friends. It is said that "blood is thicker than water," that ties of relationship bind more strongly than other ties. It may be so where the mutual obligations of relationship are cheerfully fulfilled, but certainly not where those obligations have been neglected, set at nought, and contradicted through life.

"To be wroth with one we love,
Doth work madness in the brain;"

and ties of relationship are worse than without force, when all the affection, kindness, and consideration which they are supposed to represent, are not only wanting but reversed.

Two rather absurd and amusing instances occur to us connected with the subject of etiquettes of grief. One was that of a parish clerk, who was called upon to take part in the funeral obsequies of one of our country magnates. The clergyman, having been somewhat disconcerted by the apparent backwardness of the clerk to make the responses, which, when he did make them, were not in his usual tone and manner, but rather as if he were suffering from a severe cold, inquired, after the service was over, whether he was ill. The clerk both looked and expressed astonishment at being so interrogated. The clergyman explained, and added that he was afraid he was suffering from a severe cold. The clerk instantly drew down the corners of his mouth, and said, in the same snuffling, lachrymose tone, that he was not ill, but that he thought it his duty to appear affected. The other was that of a lady who had recently become a widow. She had not been conspicuous for fidelity or conjugal affection, and when she saw some of her husband's relatives for the first time after his death, and observed or thought she observed them scanning, with looks of disapprobation, her uncovered head, forestalled all remonstrance by saying, with a sigh, that "dear Tom" had made her promise she would not disfigure herself by wearing that hideous headdress called a widow's cap; "dear Tom," she well knew, was not a man to know or trouble himself about any woman's dress when he was alive, and it was not likely that his rest would be disturbed by the thought that his lovely widow might be disfiguring herself by wearing the sign of her widowhood.

It continually happens, during a London season, that a whole family is shut out from society by the death of a relative for whom they never cared, and whom some of them never beheld. The rule of etiquette has enacted that no one shall mix in society till after a certain time has elapsed after the death of a relative, and a kind of graduated scale has been fixed, varying according to the degrees of relationship. Any infringement of this rule is severely commented upon, and the transgressors are denounced as unfeeling, indecent, heartless, and many other things besides. A mother who has several daughters to dispose of—or perhaps it may be only one, but that one on the apparent verge of a proposal from a most eligible *parti*—is sometimes suddenly shut out from society by an etiquette which demands of her a retirement from the world for a season, on account of the death of a relation for whom none of them ever cared, or had any reason to regret, and she has perhaps to bear, in addition, the uncertainty whether the anxiously expected marriage will ever "come off," the course of true love having been interrupted at a critical moment. Instances might be multiplied *ad infinitum*, exposing both the inconveniences and absurdities which result from a compliance with the rigorous laws of etiquette. There are people who think it indecorous, at such times, to meet the different members of their family at dinner, but manage to get over their grief at tea time, and have little coteries in their bed-room or sitting-room; or who think it honoring the dead to darken one of their windows for a twelve-month with a huge unsightly hatchment; and who consider mutes, and an assemblage of mourning coaches and private carriages, indispensable appendages of grief. The custom of people sending their private carriages closed, as their representatives, to follow in the train of a funeral procession, is certainly one of the strangest imaginable. In fact, all funerals in this country have a somewhat pagan aspect, owing to the power of etiquette, which has prescribed what shall or shall not be done, and which scarcely any one dares to resist. When the heart is bowed down with grief, and silently pleads to be let alone, the undertaker has it all his own way, and hatbands and scarfs of silk and crape swell the amount of his bill, and help to make the solemn ceremony a profit to himself. The clerk gets another breadth for his wife's Sunday gown, and the clergyman's wife or daughter a new silk apron.

The tradesman complies with etiquette, and puts up a shutter in honor of a deceased patron, which also serves as an advertisement to the living, and conciliates the survivors. After the lapse of a certain time, during which the relatives mourn, or are supposed to mourn, in private and retirement, cards of thanks for kind inquiries are sent out, which are meant to express that the mourners are well disposed to other society than their own. In short, from first to last, etiquette has prescribed, with a surprising definiteness, all the minutiæ of the symbols and expressions of grief; so much so that an amusing anecdote has been told, perhaps more *ben trovato* than true, of a lady who went to one of the great mourning warehouses in London, and, on mentioning what she required, was politely requested by one of the shopmen to go further on. "This, madame, is the light affliction department; the heavy bereavement is further on."

The result of all this system of etiquette is, that, while invidiousness may be avoided, there is a considerable amount of unreality underlying the whole question. A combination of friend and relation is of infinite value; a blessing to be prized, and to be bewailed when lost; but it is possible to have a friend whose love, like Jonathan's for David, surpassed the love of women; or a daughter-in-law like Ruth, whose love and loyalty prompted her to say to her mother-in-law, "Where thou goest I will go; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried. Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

No outward expressions of grief can ever sufficiently represent the sorrow which their loss must occasion those who are called upon to bear it, and who are properly sensible of it. It is when a deep and overwhelming sorrow comes upon us, that all minor considerations are lost sight of. The heart that is really stricken has neither inclination nor time to dwell upon the host of little things which occupy those whose griefs are only skin-deep.—*London Society.*

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SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,
OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS
Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu3m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS
Jos. T. Bailey, | William Ervien, | Sam'l A. Bispham.
Edw. B. Orne. | Osgood Welsh, | Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles. | B. Rowland, Jr., | Wm. H. Rhawn.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. 1 5 3m

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where every thing in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
4 8 1m C. BIRD Proprietor.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PURE RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES,
Especially imported for Private Use, and
Superior Qualities of Claret Wines
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
A. WOYTT,
4 *81m NO. 328 WALNUT STREET.

BURDSALL,
NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
BELOW LOCUST,
Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.
He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen:— 4 11 1mrp*
John Welsh, | W. M. Meredith,
John S. Newbold, | Morris Hacker,
E. T. Eisenbrey, | George W. Blight,
Cope Bros., | R. Marshall,
Oliver Landreth | Edward G. Clark.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters,
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8p] NO. 18 NORTH WATER St.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 4, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.
THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans May 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port April 27.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to above Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Monday, April 29, at 12 o'clock M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.
CITY OF CORK.....Wednesday, May 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, May 4
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 11
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Wednesday, May 15
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, May 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Wednesday, May 22
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First Cabin.....$110 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....115 | To London.....35
To Paris.....125 | To Paris.....40
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7] No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAM AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
11 No. 368 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, Or to THOS. H. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.
W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street,
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [2 28m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ADJOURNED MEETING YESTERDAY

Pursuant to notice, an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held yesterday at 10 A.M., at Concert Hall. The meeting was called to order by his Honor the Mayor, who briefly stated the object for which they had been called together, as follows:—

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it was resolved that a committee of seven should be appointed for the purpose of making certain examinations and investigations, and it was further resolved that they should report at an adjourned meeting to be held this day. As chairman of the annual meeting, I was requested to appoint that committee, and in making the selection I exercised, as it was proper I should do, great care and circumspection; and as many of the gentlemen whom I notified to serve upon it—for various reasons satisfactory to themselves—declined to serve, it was not until a considerable time after the meeting to which I have referred had been held, that the committee was completed. But when it was completed, I think I may say that, taking into view the professional, commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, and practical business skill of the men who composed it, and the high character for personal integrity which belongs to each and to all of them, the stockholders will feel that they have been fairly represented, and the community may accept the conclusions to which this committee have come with entire confidence in their soundness. What those conclusions are I have not been informed, but I am informed that the committee are now prepared to present them to the meeting. After the Secretary shall have read the minutes of the former meeting, I will have the pleasure of calling upon the committee for their report. That committee, as finally appointed, consists of Colonel James Page, Chairman; Henry Winsor, Charles Wheeler, Alan Wood, J. C. Davis, William G. Cresson, and Israel H. Johnson.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Report of the Special Committee of Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, appointed in accordance with a resolution adopted at the annual meeting, February 19, 1867:—

The undersigned, a Special Committee appointed in accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the purposes set forth in said resolution, have attended to the duties assigned them, and do now submit the following report of their proceedings and conclusions:—

Upon the organization of the Committee, the President of the Company was notified of the fact, and he appointed the following day for the commencement of our investigations, at which time we met the President and a Committee of the Directors.

These officers expressed a willingness and desire to grant us every facility for the performance of our duties, and they and the subordinate officers of the Company have, in all ways and at all times, throughout this examination, aided and furthered the Committee in its work.

The Committee, finding it convenient and proper so to do, will treat the subjects referred to them in the following order:—System of discrimination; free passes; private freight expresses; report of the Board of Directors; and the expediency of issuing more stock and of borrowing more money.

First. Of the "System of Discrimination."—We learn on inquiry that this Company has no such system; nor have we found any authenticated case of discriminating between parties shipping freight under the same circumstances. At one of the sessions of our Committee we were informed that certain parties made accusations against this Company on this matter, and we at once invited them to come before the committee and prove their charges, but they declined or did not appear for that or any other purpose, and the charges of the said parties are therefore unworthy of further notice.

Charges of discrimination are in many cases based, as we believe, on mere suspicions; and in other cases they spring from misapprehension of circumstances which the parties making the charges do not understand. All experienced managers of transportation companies know that fair and equal rates are in the long run most productive to themselves and most satisfactory to the public; and in the absence of all testimony to sustain charges of discrimination against this Railroad Company, we cannot believe that its very able officers are guilty of a practice at variance with the well-established principles of the business over which they preside.

Second. In regard to Free Passes.—Passes of this kind are issued to some extent by the railroad companies of this country, and the issue within strict and narrow limits is justifiable; but the practice, when carried beyond such limits, is improper and unjust. The granting of free passes to all the members of our City Councils is of pernicious tendency, and ought to be abolished. That the issue of such passes has been heretofore too much extended by this Railroad Company is shown by the fact that the Directors themselves became aware of the evil; and on the 9th of January last, at a meeting of the Board, passed a resolution "to decline to issue free passes, except for purely charitable purposes, and such others as in the opinion of the President may be absolutely required by the interests of the Company;" and we hope that the President will carry out this resolution in its letter and spirit.

Third. Of "Private Freight Expresses."—There are no expresses of the kind, or with this title, on the roads of this company; but there are "Fast Freight Lines;" one on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, known as the "Union Line," and another on the Philadelphia and Erie, called the "Empire Line," both of them owned by incorporated companies, and running to and from Western States.

These lines own the cars used by them—more than two thousand in number. Their average haul of each ton of freight during the year 1866, without transshipment or breaking bulk, was nearly one thousand miles, and their cars are run, not only over the Pennsylvania Central, but over about four thousand five hundred miles of other roads, whose own equipment is hardly sufficient for their ordinary business; and, therefore, the additional equipment furnished by these "Fast Lines" brings over the said roads to the Pennsylvania Central much freight which it could not get without such additional freight cars.

The statements of the President and other officers of this Company in regard to the said lines, given in answer to interrogatories put by us, have been fully confirmed by a mass of testimony taken by the committees of the Pennsylvania State Legislature. The said statements and testimony show conclusively that these fast lines are at this time, and have been since their establishment, a direct and positive benefit to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, because this Company has by means of them regained freight which had been lost by the prior establishment of similar "fast lines" on other competing roads.

The Committee was also instructed to examine to what extent the officers and employes of this company are interested in these lines; and we have accordingly made inquiry, and have learned that neither the President, Vice-Presidents, nor any of the Directors have any pecuniary interest therein.

These officers have the control of this matter, as they have of all other matters relating to this Company; and they can exclude these lines at short notice from their roads, as appears from the original contract between said lines and the Pennsylvania Central, which has been read by this Committee. One of its conditions is that the Pennsylvania Central, by giving six months' notice of the intention so to do, may at any time terminate the contract.

Some of the subordinate officers of this Company own, in the aggregate, a small percentage of the stock of said lines; but your Committee cannot believe that these officers control the Company they serve; nor can the Committee perceive how the rights and interests of the stockholders can be affected by such ownership in said lines.

Fourth. Of the report of the Board of Directors, and of the expediency of issuing additional stock and borrowing more money:—The financial part of our inquiry being of great importance, a sub-committee, composed of three members of this committee, gave special attention to it and made a thorough examination of it. This sub-committee (Messrs. Johnson, Davis, and Wheeler) verified the cash account of the Treasurer, the cash in bank, as appeared by the bank books, and on hand December 31, 1866, being equal to the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, as stated in the last annual report of the Directors. The same sub-committee entered the fire-proof vault, and carefully examined and counted all the bonds, stocks, and other securities of the Company, and on inquiry we learned from well-informed parties that the value of the same is at this time greater than is set forth in said annual report.

These securities pay in the aggregate an annual income of about ten per cent. on their cost; and for this, as well as for other good reasons, we think it important that the Company should continue to hold them. Another sub-committee of three took in hand the original leases of all the railroads held by this Company, and read them, or the essential parts of them, and made inquiry about other matters in regard to which it was thought information might be of importance. But the undersigned, omitting details of these and of other unimportant matters, which could lead to no useful results, will make the general statement that this investigation has disclosed nothing in any way at variance with the last annual report of the Directors, except only as regards the valuation of assets, of which an instance has been given above.

The undersigned have been over the lands of the Company on the Delaware river at Greenwich Point, where a large outlay of capital is required for wharves, storehouses, and other accommodations for business, to make this valuable property useful and productive.

In order to make our investigation of the affairs and property of the Company complete, we have passed over its main line from West Philadelphia to Pittsburg, stopping at the principal stations, and examining the real estate, depots, machine shops, rolling stock, machinery, and other equipments, as well as the permanent way itself, and we found the whole in excellent order and condition.

The value of the rolling stock (which we could most readily estimate) is much greater than the amount which stands to the debit of equipment of road in the account on page 6 of the last annual report; and we now say that in our investigations we have nowhere discovered a case of an overestimate of property, but have found many items which, in the judgment of this committee, are *underestimated;* and we have no doubt that the actual value of the aggregate assets of this Company is *much above* the sum of them as stated on said page 6 of the report.

The books and accounts of the office of the Company in Philadelphia, and at the other principal stations, were opened and laid before us for inspection and scrutiny.

The system on which these accounts are kept is a very perfect one, and it is carried out with great accuracy in details and results, so far as we had time for examination—great care being taken in every department, by checks and otherwise, to correct errors and prevent frauds. At these offices, and on the road, we have had intercourse with many of the officers and employes of the Company, and we bear willing testimony to the efficiency with which they perform their respective duties, and to the courtesy and intelligence which characterize all of them.

At the conclusion of this report of our proceedings, we will say that our journey over the main line of this Company, and over the Western Pennsylvania and Bald Eagle Valley Railroads, and over portions of the Philadelphia and Erie and Northern Central Railroads, has given us a knowledge of the main line, its large equipment and extensive connections, which we could have acquired in no other way so well, and has enabled us to understand and appreciate the policy of the President and Directors better than we otherwise could have done. This policy has for its objects the increase of the commerce of our city and the development of the great resources of our State, as well as the promotion of the direct interests of the shareholders of the Company; but unless ample pecuniary means are provided, this policy cannot be continued and carried out to successful results, to meet the continually growing wants of our country.

Believing that such means, if provided, will be so used as to conduce to the public good of our city and State, we do now recommend to the shareholders of this Company the acceptance of the report of the Directors, and the adoption of the resolution appended thereto.

The undersigned, having finished the work committed to them, submit this report of it to the stockholders, and ask to be discharged.

(Signed) ISRAEL H. JOHNSON,
HENRY WINDSOR,
JOHN C. DAVIS,
ALAN WOOD,
WILLIAM P. CRESSON,
CHARLES WHEELER.

Philadelphia, April 29, 1867.

The resolution submitted by the Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst, accepting the act of the Legislature, approved March 22, 1867, and authorizing the Board of Directors to increase the capital from time to time, in accordance therewith, was adopted by the following stock vote:—In favor of the resolution, 127,630 shares, representing $6,381,500, and against their adoption 2319 shares, representing $115,950.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIS
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING,
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
OFFERS
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOODS
4 8 fmwlm] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855
INSURANCE OFFICE
SABINE DUY & HOLLINSHEAD
No. 300 WALNUT ST. PHILA.
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY

STATEMENT

OF

THE CONDITION

OF

THE HOME INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW HAVEN,

JANUARY 1, 1867.

CAPITAL STOCK.

All paid in, in Cash ..... $1,000,000·00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

The value, or as nearly as may be, of the Real Estate held by the Company	75,000·00
Amount of cash on hand	3,855·23
Amount of cash deposited in bank	51,802·25
Amount due for unpaid Fire and Inland premiums at Home and Branch offices	120,831·08
Interest and rents accrued but not due	35,631·32
Revenue Stamps, Salvages undetermined on Fire and Inland losses	44,119·75
Call loans, agency supplies, office furniture, and sundry investments	33,684·18
Bills receivable for inland premiums	14,778·29
Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	188,329·40
Amount of loans secured by first mortgages	52,200·00
Amount of United States 5-20 and 7·30 bonds	386,350·00
Amount of State bonds	66,300·00
Amount of national bank stocks	358,485·00
Amount loaned on collateral security on stocks, worth $22,350; amount loaned	19,250·00
Amount of interest on investments due and unpaid	9,030·00
	$1,440,116 60

LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of claims in suit or contested by the Company	$6,300·00
Amount of losses during the year which have not been settled	62,299·86
	$68,599·86

INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of cash premiums received after deducting returned premiums	$1,386,242·96
Amount of premium notes taken by the Company for inland risks	14,798·29
Amount of premiums earned	587,439·34
Amount of interest money received from investments of the Company	58,276·19
Amount of all other income	3,888 71

EXPENDITURES OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$1,093,595·26
Amount of dividends paid during the year	50,000·00
Amount of interest paid to scrip holders	3,945·50
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commission and fees to agents and officers of the Company	242,284·82
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	66,534·79
Amount of all other expenditures of the Company, printing, travelling, and agency expenses	77,926·44

SABINE, DUY & HOLLINSHEAD,

No. 300 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR PHILADELPHIA, [4 6 fmw3t

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000,
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,
Of which amount not $300 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Keney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.
Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.
Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.
Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally;
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	126,600·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·0
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,039,502·05.	
	Real Estate	35,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	88,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,330·00
	Cash in Bank $811.102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	1,540·00
		$1,467,321·55

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. R. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 .
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·78	INCOME FOR 1866, $826,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 t12 31]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. B. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·35.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL.
CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000
Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.
E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner o SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story fron office, Philadelphia, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 234 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 22]
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, High and Low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
3] ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 223 3m

ROOFING.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 250 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS, this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by th
MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & BEVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 202 GREEN Street

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk	Kingsville,
Weldon	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.
TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS
BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE
Trains leave Depot of
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day,
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!
For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
1 24] GENERAL AGENT.

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and life are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 15, 1862; May 29, 1863; May 1, 186
Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 629 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

SOUTHERN AND
SOUTHWESTERN FREIGHTS.
The Virginia and Tennessee
Air-Line Railway
IS NOW OPEN ITS ENTIRE LENGTH.

This Company will issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING from Philadelphia to PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, DANVILLE, LYNCHBURG, LIBERTY, BUFORDS, SALEM, DUBLIN, WYTHEVILLE, SALTVILLE, BRISTOL, JONESBORO, GREENVILLE, NEW MARKET, KNOXVILLE, CLEVELAND, DALTON, CHATTANOOGA, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, ROME, DECATUR, TUSCUMBIA, CORINTH, GRAND JUNCTION, MEMPHIS, and ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS, GUARANTEEING FIXED RATE PER 100 POUNDS, ACTUAL WEIGHT. MARK EACH PACKAGE "VA. AND TENNESSEE LINE," and ship at Broad and Cherry Street Depot of P. W. & B. R. R. CO. BLANK DRAY RECEIPTS AND STENCIL PLATES furnished from THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.
C. E. DILKES, Agent,
4 18 thatu6t] No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
C. E. EVANS, General Eastern Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL, 28, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chestnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, No. 631 Chesnut Street, also at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 631 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	11·20 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Cincinnati Express leaves daily, except Sunday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·00 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	3·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·50 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 50 P. M.

Philadelphia Express and Fast Line arrive daily, except Monday.
Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One H

SUCCESS OF RISTORI.

HOW THE AMERICAN PEOPLE APPRECIATE TALENT.

On the 18th of May Madame Ristori will leave the United states for her native country. She made her *debut* here on the 20th of September, 1866, and since that time she has performed one hundred and sixty-eight nights, in the following places:—

Cities.	Performances.	Cities.	Performances.
New York	31	Cleveland	1
Brooklyn	10	Erie	1
Boston	12	Buffalo	2
Philadelphia	10	Rochester	1
Baltimore	5	Syracuse	1
Washington	5	Utica	1
Detroit	2	Troy	1
Cincinnati	5	Albany	1
Chicago	12	Pittsburg	3
St. Louis	5	Indianapolis	1
Memphis	4	Montreal	3
New Orleans	18	Providence	2
Mobile	4	New Haven	1
Louisville	5	Springfield	1
28 cities (representations)	168		

The plays produced have been *Medea*, *Mary Stuart*, *Elizabeth*, *Judith*, *Phædra*, *Macbeth*, *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, *Pia di Tolomei Deborah*, *Camma*, *Angelo* (Tyrant of Padua), and *Myrrha*. *Mary Stuart*, forty-one times: *Elizabeth, Queen of England*, fifty-two times.

The gross receipts will amount to nearly $450,000: Government tax, $9000; Ristori's share, $270,000, which, after deducting expenses of her company and personal expenses, may be calculated to leave her net proceeds $200,000.

In every city where Ristori has performed the most brilliant offers are made, without regard to terms, for her reappearance; but, as her stay is limited and her departure fixed, all applications have to be declined.

In cities like Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburg, and Detroit, where managers guaranteed nightly from $2000 to $2500 net, free of all expenses, managers have gained from $1000 to $1800 each representation.

The most curious fact is that the last six representations were given in Holy Week, when amusements generally are almost suspended. They were as profitable as any nights, and produced equal enthusiasm, and the same managers are incessant in their applications for more representations. The original contract was signed at Verona in September, 1865, by Mr. Grau, for one hundred and twenty representations, to be given in the United States and Havana; but there has not been time found to leave the United States, or even to visit many cities of this country.

M'me Ristori has performed from five to six times each week since September, besides travelling about eighteen thousand miles. With the exception of New Orleans and Mobile, no Southern city could be visited, and Havana had to be deprived of hearing Ristori.

Ristori was rich before coming to this country. She owns No. 48 Boulevard Malesherbes, a splendid *palais*, which was completed before she left for America, at a cost of 2,000,000 francs. She owns, also, a splendid *palais* in Florence, now occupied by the Russian ambassador. It cost 1,500,000 frans. All this property was earned by her exertions. She owns, also, several splendid mansions in Rome. Her visit to America was to add the jewel of this country to the crown earned in the countries of the Old World, and to increase the fortunes of her interesting family. A greater success has never attended any artist's labors, and all those who have predicted that Mr. Grau's immense enterprise would be dangerous, managers as well as critics, find, from the results, that they have erred egregiously in judgment. The success is a proof that great talents are always appreciated in this country.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Marriage of an Indian Chief to a White Woman.

From the St. Paul Pioneer.

Hole-in-the-Day, the celebrated Indian chief, has taken a new wife, this time varying the programme by selecting a white woman as his mate. Mr. and Mrs. Hole-in-the-Day are at present stopping at the Merchants' Hotel.

Mrs. Hole-in-the-Day, we understand, was a domestic employed in the laundry department at the hotel in Washington where Hole-in-the-Day and his suite were putting up during the recent treaty conference. His Chippewa highness saw the young lady in question, who was comely in person, and bethought himself she would make a fine accession to his harem. So he proposed, and without much ado or formality was married after the manner of Christians.

Mrs. Hole-in-the-Day is a young lady of modest and intelligent appearance. Her royal husband, we understand, does not design to take her to Crow Wing, to his harem of half-dozen or more Indian wives. That would not be very pleasant for the last Mrs. Hole-in-the-Day. He designs living at St. Cloud, in the style and manner of "white folks."

He is abundantly able to do this, as he is a man of great wealth, having a large income as annuities from the Government, and a large farm well stocked with horses, cows, etc., besides the reservation of a mile square at Crow Wing. Hole-in-the-Day is an Indian of no ordinary kind. He is the smartest man in his tribe, and has long been desirous of living after the style and manner of his pale-faced brethren. His ambition can now be gratified.

LEECHES.—A curious announcement periodically occurs in the Government organs of Prussia. The "Minister for Spiritual, Educational, and Medical Matters" solemnly proclaims, every half year, what for a certain period and throughout all parts of the Prussian monarchy shall be the price of a leech. The tariff has just been fixed for this season. From April to November, throughout Prussia, Nassau included, every leech is to cost two silbergroschen, neither more nor less.

BABIES.—Among the conveniences at the Paris Exhibition will be a model *crèche*, in which the children under three years of age of all women employed in the building will be tended and fed gratis. The *crèche* will open on the 1st of April, and babies desirous of a right of admission are requested to write down their names, or make their marks, at their earliest convenience, in order that sufficient accommodations may be provided.

—Berthold Auerbach is likely to have readers all over Europe before long, his last work, "Auf der Höhe," which has already been translated into French, English, Russian, and Dutch, being about to appear in an Italian translation.

—The works for piercing Mont Cenis have reached the limit of the bed of hard quartz which has been so difficult to penetrate. The workmen have now come upon softer ground, and hope to be able to bore one thousand metres in a year.

—There are five college chapels in Cambridge where no note of music is ever heard; these are Sidney, Emmanuel, Downing, Trinity Hall, and Pembroke. At the last-named college there is a good organ, which is never used.

—An English paper says:—"A lady well known for her thoughtful benevolence, has placed at the disposal of the Bishop of Worcester the munificent sum of £10,000 for the purposes of church extension in Birmingham."

—Sir John Bowring contributes a paper on "Rammahun Roy and Hindoo Theism" to the April number of the *Theological Review*; while Miss Frances Power Cobbe discourses, in the same number, on "The New Creed and the Old in their Secular Results."

—The dramatic works of Victor Hugo are about to be restored to the French stage, says the Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, the necessary permission having been obtained both from the Government and the author.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

Have Just Received per Steamer Pereire,

NEWEST STYLES

FRENCH JEWELRY

AND

PARIS FANS.

4 1 mwfsmrp

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

ARE NOW OPENING

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SILVER WARE,

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PLATED WARES

FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

FOR BRIDAL AND GENERAL PRESENTATIONS. [4 13 smw2mrp

ICE PITCHERS.

MEAD & CO.,

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR,

We have just finished, in a very superior manner, OVER (100) ONE HUNDRED NEW STYLES OF ICE PITCHERS, all of our own plate, and warranted in every respect, which we are now offering at enormously low prices.

ICE PITCHERS, Chased and Engraved.....$8 50
" " " 9 00
" Fine Chased.....10 00
" " " 11 00
" Very fine and rich.....12 00
" Superior Chased and Medallion.....13 00
" Very Elegant Medallion.....15 00

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

4 4 2mrp] SECOND FLOOR

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1m*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—BEST LOCATION IN THE city. Near the cars. Apply at No. 713 North TWENTIETH Street. Parties can have a choice of fine rooms, if applied for at once, with a genteel family. The ground is the highest in the city, and there cannot be a more pleasant city summer residence found. 4 30 10t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN GERMANTOWN, A DESirable Cottage Residence, 11 rooms, location high and healthy, lot 30 by 110 feet, ten minutes' walk from either Church Lane Station, or Germantown Depot. The house is in perfect order from roof to cellar, and beautifully shaded. The garden is in perfect order also. Bath, with gas and hydrant water up stairs. Would be a splendid location for a physician. Price, $6300; only $2000 cash required. Possession immediately. WILLIAM T. WILSON, No. 226 CHESNUT Street. 4 24 6t4p

FOR SALE.—FINE LARGE CORNER STORE AND DWELLING, suitable for any kind of business. Will be sold upon easy terms. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For particulars apply at No. 129 N. NINTH Street. 4 30 3t*

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE No. 413 LOCUST Street, 23 by 120 feet; furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 221 CHESNUT Street, 4 27 1f Second story.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—WOODSIDE COTTAGE.—A double Gothic built House, with coach house, stable, and other out-buildings; beautiful lawns, well shaded, and altogether a desirable residence for summer or winter.

House located at a station on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, fifteen minutes' ride from the city. Apply at the office of the Continental Life Insurance Company, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. 5 1 4t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE ROOM ON THE first floor of No. 324 Chesnut street, the cheapest rent in the city. Inquire of CHAMBERS & FRENCH, General Agents Washington Life Insurance Company, Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. 5 1

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 2021 SOUTH Street. The entire row just put in first-rate order. A good situation for a Physician. Rent, $30 per month. Apply on premises after 9 A. M. [4 30 3t*

TO RENT—SEVERAL ROOMS TO LET in building No. 109 S. THIRD Street. 4 29 3t*

WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted $25.—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address H. HALL & CO., 4 6 1m No. 724 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to JAMES LEWIS, Captain and Recruiting Officer, 4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

BAUCH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms. Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, 4mw1rp Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

TO THE LADIES.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF

WHITE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

NEW STYLE FRINGED LACE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED APPLIQUE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED CROCHET TIDIES,
ALLENCIENNES,
LACE MUSLINS,
TUCKED MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTE,
FRENCH MULL,
SOFT CAMBRICS,
TARLETANS,
SHEER LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
INDIA TWILLS,
NAINSOOKS,
INDIA MULL,
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUETS,
FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS,

Together with a choice assortment of

COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, WORKED EDGINGS INSERTINGS, BANDS, LACES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY.

ALL AT THE PRESENT REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

4 24 9t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE RACE,

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, 75 cents.
Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $3.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth 75 cents.
Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc.
Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 19 and 20 cts.
Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37½ cents.
Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 25 cents.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Barred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 14 cents
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices.
Ladies' and Children's Berlin Thread and Silk Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Buff and White Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Misses' Linen Hdkfs, 7, 8, 10, and 12½ cents.
Worked Edgings and Insertings.
A good assortment of Bonnet Ribbons.
Black Velvet Ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality steel.
Choice shades Alpacas.
Fine quality all-wool Delaines.
Black all-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.
Black Silks, very cheap.
Plaid Silk Poplins.
Scotch and American Ginghams, fast colors.
American Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 15, and 18¾c.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, from 50c. up to $1·12½ a yard.
White Organdy Lawns and figured Swiss Muslins.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
Hair-cord, Stripe, and Plaid Muslins.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached Table Linens, 75, 90, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·50 up to $2·50 per yard.
Power Loom Table Linens, 68, 75, 90, and $1.
Colored Table Linens, 37½, 50, 55, and 75c.
Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Just opened, one case ¾ wide Bleached Muslin, 12½c.
One case nearly yard wide, 16c.
The above are better goods than have been sold at those prices since 1861. 10 22

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS
WHITE GOODS,
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.

IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."

THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.

Established in 1853. [3 16 3m8p

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN, A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

BEST BLACK SILKS,

CHENE SILKS,

PLAIN SILKS,

3 2[wsmtfrp] PLAID SILKS,

FIGURED GRENADINE, HERNANI,

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,

LARGE VARIETY OF GREY GOODS,

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

H. STEEL & SON

Have now open a complete assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, of this season's importation.
Chaine Laine Striped Broche Shawls.
Open Centre Broche Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Chaine Laine Borders.
2-inch Plaid Llama Shawls, all colors.

300 LIGHT PLAID SHAWLS, $1·50.

100 ALL-WOOL FIGURED CASHMERE SHAWLS, $1·75.

Black Thibet Square Shawls.
Black Thibet Long Shawls.

100 RICH PRINTED CASHMERE SHAWLS.

Some of the richest designs imported, all India patterns, in black, scarlet, and white centres.
Grenadines and Hernani Shawls.

FINE SHETLAND SHAWLS, $4.

Shetland Shawls, $4·50, $5, $6.
Very Fine Shetland Shawls, new designs, $8·50.

YAK SHAWLS.

Rich and handsome designs, equal in appearance to a $50 Llama Lace Shawl.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHAWLS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

1t NOS. 713 and 715 N. TENTH STREET.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF

INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m

Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

4 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

HAVE THEIR SECOND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS TO-DAY.

NEW CHENE DRESS SILKS.
NEW PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS.
SELECT COLORS PLAIN SILKS.
BISMARK AND AMBER-COLORED SILKS.
MAGNIFICENT NEW ORGANDIES.
PLAIN FABRICS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
LLAMA LACE AND PUSHER POINTS.
WHITE LLAMA AND GRENADINE SHAWLS.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
SPRING SHAWLS, OUR ORDERING.

N. B.—BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS WITH THE FRINGE ON ALL FOUR SIDES, SCARLET AND BLACK CENTRES, INDIA STYLES. 3 6 wfmsm

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., GIRARD ROW.

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

WILL OPEN

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 1,

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,

Of entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,

THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

2 18 mwf2m No. 818 ARCH Street.

RE-OPENING OF

MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,

"GIRARD ROW."

A. MYERS,

3 22 fmw2m Lately of New York

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 25c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·90. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE, [2 19 6m

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Point Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 50 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 4 1 1m

CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,

4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,

WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.

3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS

AND

VELVET CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,

English and American Oil Cloths,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS

4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns

OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

Just arrived from Europe and now in Store.

Also, a complete assortment

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN,
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

3 22 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

JUST LANDED

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw4m8p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX.

No. 37 South SECOND Street.

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

GEORGE W. HILL

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 2 18 wfm3m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, S. A. CALDWELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

2 21 3mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

All Widths and Styles.

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

MATTINGS:

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. WHITE,

No. 13 North SECOND Street.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

4 8 1m First Carpet Store above Market.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.

The best CARPET CLEANER in use.
All orders promptly attended to.
4 8 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [4 25 2m

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES

Also, opened lately,

A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,

And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.

Special inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwf4p2m

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

TO MY PATRONS.

The report circulating in various newspapers, that I purpose relinquishing my profession, or engaging in other pursuits, IS WITHOUT SHADOW OF FOUNDATION.

O. S. HUBBELL, APOTHECARY,

4 27 6t4p*] No. 1419 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER

respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as SMITH'S ISLAND, on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 1f

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, UP STAIRS. 4 25 3m